



lution which was not concurrent with the one passed by the house. Iowa is expected to act favorably on the amendment today. Predictions made in Des Moines last night were that it would pass in the senate by a 4 to 1 vote and in the house by about the same ratio.

#### Expect Nebraska Action.

Nebraska has a dry legislature and the senate passed the joint resolution ratifying the amendment yesterday. Favorable action by the house is expected either today or tomorrow.

Utah is expected to complete ratification today. The house voted unanimously for the amendment today and the senate will act today.

In Oregon the house yesterday voted for ratification and no serious opposition is looked for in the senate.

The states of Nevada, Wyoming, and Minnesota have elected ratification legislatures. It is expected that these certainly will vote dry on the constitutional amendment.

Of the remaining states, dry leaders classify Vermont as "expected to ratify," New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island as "more or less doubtful," and New Jersey as "hopeless."

#### VICTORY IN ILLINOIS

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.  
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Illinois today completed the ratification of the federal prohibition amendment.

The house vote was 34 for ratification.

The joint resolution that had been adopted in the senate last week by a vote of 30 to 15 thereby became the legislative decision that was sought by the Anti-Saloon league, and at the time that the drys wished it to come to a vote.

#### Start World-wide Drive.

The drys immediately entered upon a campaign of world-wide probation. At a mass meeting held at the First Methodist church men and women allied with the work of the association, who, with hands clenched and arms uplifted, took upon themselves a solemn pledge to initiate a campaign for the elimination of grow in every corner of the world.

H. H. Russel, the founder of the Anti-saloon league, arrived in time to administer the oath in a solemn, religious service. He said Illinois had undertaken the first formal step in the larger plans that have awaited the ratification of the amendment. The five dry actions were constructed as indicating that at least forty states will ratify the amendment before Feb. 1.

#### Push Enforcement Laws.

The Illinois Anti-Saloon League immediately held a meeting of its headquarters committee and gave assent to a series of bills with respect to law enforcement that will be presented to the house at the first opportunity for introduction of bills. These measures will cover search and seizure, the blind tiger angle of enforcing the present law in the district, and may go very much further.

At the moment the drays are highly jubilant over today's result and are intent for the immediate present to stand upon the achievement of the day. It was some achievement, too, and those who have watched the inside of the developments as the ratification showdown approached are conceding to the drys a strategy that the "wets" haven't comprehended all through the campaign.

#### The Seventy-seventh Vote.

The decisive vote that is likely to decide the matter in the seventy-seventh ballot for ratification was that of Adelbert H. Roberts, one of the two Negro representatives from the Third senatorial district. This is the district represented in the senate by Corporation Counsel Samuel A. Ettelson. Representative Roberts, who was elected as a known wet, is a clerk in the office of Municipal Court Clerk James A. Keras.

An indication by the drys of the vote of Roberts, who had been classed generally as a wet until this morning, took the juice out of the opposition to the ratification resolution. Had it not been for a ten minute delay while the oath of office was being administered to Representative Harry Noonan there wouldn't have been any scrap at all and the joint resolution would have been adopted on the first roll call without a tremor.

#### Hot Situation Developed.

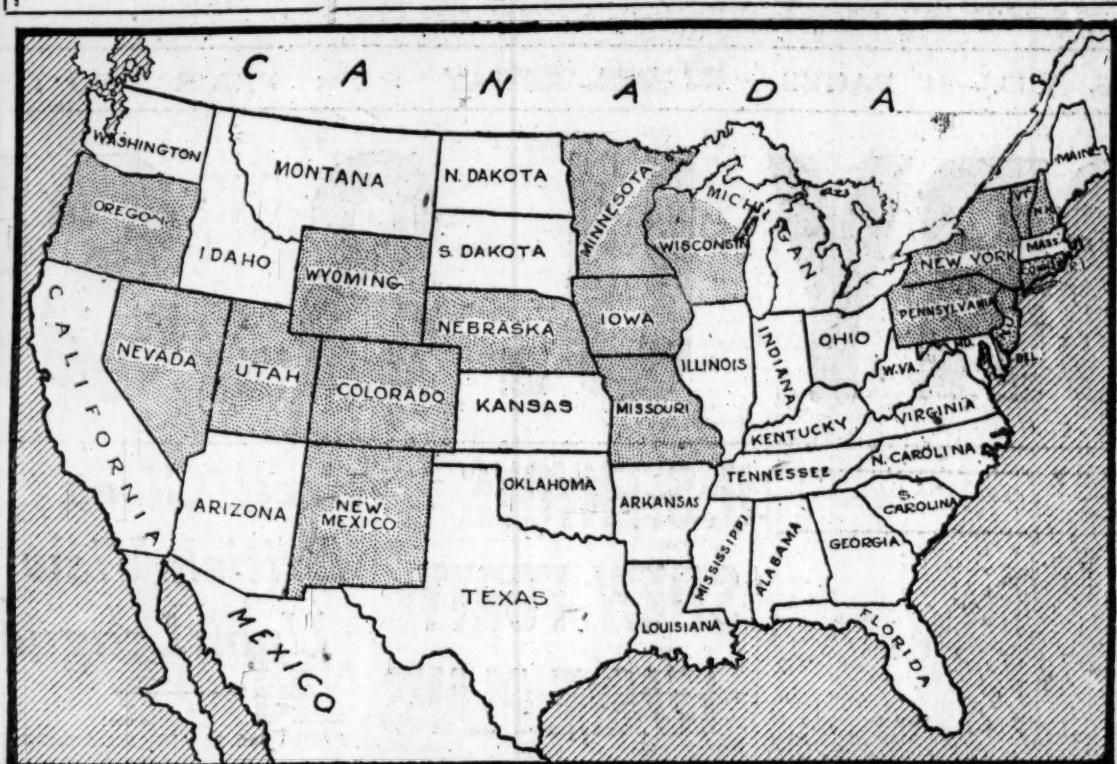
For an hour after 10 o'clock both sides were jockeying for time. The drys were working on known wets and the wets were battling to keep their lines intact. The parliamentary program was finally agreed upon, and Speaker Shanahan banged his gavel. Ten minutes before this it was whispered that Roberts was ready to vote.

The galleries were crowded. Mrs. Lowden and Miss Florence Lowden were seated behind the speaker. All of the state officers were present. There was prayer by the chaplain. The regular order of business was pursued and the joint resolution of the senate came up normally. Representative Tice of Menard, the floor leader for the drys, moved the recurrence of the Tie motion for concurrence.

Then it was suggested that Harry Noonan should be sworn in, which was done with due solemnity by Judge Smith of the Sangamon Circuit court. This finished, Representative Curran withdrew his motion to table, and Representative Browne made one to refer the joint resolution to the judiciary committee. His motion to table the resolution is drawn in a form that is open to attack, and that it required technical rephrasing by its own friends. Representative Snell of Macoupin

## HOW THE DRY'S ARE MAKING NEW U. S. MAP

The Thirty States That Have Voted for the Prohibition Amendment Are Shown in White. Those Not Yet Completing Ratification Are Shaded.



### ILLINOIS HOUSE VOTES IN SUPPORT OF "DRY" NATION

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The roll call in the house on adoption of the joint resolution ratifying the national prohibition amendment follows:

#### FOR RATIFICATION—REPUBLICANS.

Ahern, Arnold, Baker, Bancroft, Bentler, W. H. Bentler, Long, Pipps, Boyd, Caudle, Castle, Church, Cruden, Dahlberg, Deneen, Ellis, Flax, Ginders, Gregor, Hicks, Holliday, Powers, Rutherford, Schaefer, Shadley, Shantz, Shaver, Short, Shuler, Lindström, O. W. Smith, McAbas, McMackin, McElroy, McEvoy, Meyers, Miller, Tourillot, Moenning, Noble, Paine, Perkins, Phillips, Robbins, Roberts, Ross, Rowe, Young.

#### FOR RATIFICATION—DEMOCRATS.

Brown, Drake, Etheron, Hammond, Hines, Total—Democrats, 29.

#### Total for ratification, 84.

#### AGAINST RATIFICATION—REPUBLICANS.

Birkman, M. C., C. Curran, Douglas, Fiedtack, Frisch, Gornicki, Heslakowski, Total—Democrats, 44.

#### Total against ratification, 46.

#### Absent—Clettberg, Republican, and Jones, Democrat. Answered present, Devine, Democrat.

### OTHER STATE VICTORIES

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 14.—Consideration of its action completing the California legislature's ratification of the federal prohibition amendment last night was refused by the assembly today by a vote of 46 to 22. The senate had previously completed its ratification.

A temporary order restraining Gov. Stephens from certifying the ratification to the secretary of state was issued here today. Hearing was set for Jan. 20. The order was issued upon petition of the Grape Growers association, which charged that the California legislature must be submitted to a referendum and that the federal constitutional amendment was not originally proposed by two-thirds of each house of congress as the constitution provides.

A bill to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicants in California after June 30, 1919, was introduced in the assembly by this legislature today. Frank F. Meader, author, said the bill's purpose was to make the state home rule if for any reason national war time prohibition did not become effective June 30.

#### Alabama Ratifies Amendment.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 14.—The Alabama legislature has ratified the federal prohibition amendment. The vote in the house was 64 to 34 and in the senate 23 to 11.

#### Oregon House on Record.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 14.—The Oregon house of representatives ratified the dry amendment this afternoon with a vote of 53 for, 3 against, and 4 absent. The senate will probably take action tomorrow.

#### Arkansas Senate Unanimous.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 14.—By a vote of 22 to 0 the senate of the Arkansas legislature adopted the resolution ratifying the federal prohibition amendment. The amendment passed by a good majority.

#### Pennsylvania Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—A resolution favoring ratification of the dry amendment will be offered the Minnesota legislature in a few days.

Opinion is that it will pass with a good majority.

#### Indiana Completes Ratification.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Indiana was added to the list of states for the "dry" amendment with the constitution of the United States when the house today by 87 to 11 voted in the affirmative. The senate took the same position yesterday afternoon by a vote of 41 to 6.

#### STATES NEAR DECISION

NEBRASKA SENATE VOTES "YES." LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 14.—A joint resolution providing for ratification of the national prohibition amendment was passed by the senate of the Nebraska legislature today. Only one vote was cast against the measure. The house of representatives has not yet taken final action on the proposal to ratify.

#### MISSOURI VOTES ON THURSDAY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—A resolution ratifying the federal prohibition amendment will be introduced in the house of representatives here today shortly.

#### COL. HOUSE SLIGHTLY ILL; RAPID RECOVERY EXPECTED.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Col. Edward M. House has been slightly ill for the last few days. He was better today, however, and expects to be out again shortly.

## 'HUNGARY NEVER WILL SUBMIT TO LAND'S DIVISION'

### Count Apponyi Pleads for Justice at Hands of the Peace Council.

BY LADISLAV CZAPSKI.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

BUDAPEST, Jan. 10.—[Delayed.]

Count Albert Apponyi, one of the foremost statesmen and political orators of central Europe and who while visiting the United States made hosts of friends, among them Theodore Roosevelt, told me in the course of a long interview today that if the present schemes of breaking up their country are carried out the Hungarians will never submit, although for the time being they must endure their fate.

In excellent English, which at moments became dramatically vibrant with patriotic feelings, he said that if it comes to this he for one will take an oath never to be reconciled to his country's spoliation.

"Thousands upon thousands of Hungarian fathers will do the same," he said. "Whatever be the separation which Hungary forces, the seed of discontent will remain, every part dangerous and all to ripen in due time."

"Surrounding lands will get millions of Magyar subjects who will hate the country by which they were coerced."

"It would be like fattening on expensive or expanding over volcanoes. Of all these discontents Hungary would be the rallying point."

Many Races Intermingled.

The veteran statesman then gave a detailed explanation of the manner in which the various racial elements were intermingled throughout the land, till now there was no portion with a sufficiently compact mass of the same nationality to permit partitions as planned unless each partitioning power is given big Magyar, German, or other racially alien populations which would detect its new masters.

He deplored the fact that the entente governments and peoples were uninformed or misinformed about the real position here. He declared that at this moment his country is practically cut off from eastern Europe embracing the Black Sea, and that the allied and neutral powers are attacking it with the new order of things. It would be Alsace Lorraine over again. I fancy the military establishments of the entente powers would have to maintain an impressive force to secure outward subversion."

Count Apponyi, who as minister of public instruction and as leader of the parliamentary opposition to Tisza's policies strove to introduce reforms on the model of Germany, was summoned to meet with the king and was received during his visit to the United States in 1904, said he trusted that the trouble was spreading throughout the empire, especially in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Santiago de Ester, and Tuuman. He added that these provinces had appealed to the national government for assistance and that the reserves had been called to the colors.

OUTLINES PLANS FOR HUNGARY.

He stigmatized plans for a Hungarian divided purely on racial lines as impossible and absurd because it would be in flagrant opposition not only to President Wilson's principles but to the geographic and economic laws which for a thousand years had maintained Hungary as a unit within its pre-war frontiers.

ATTACK ARSENAL IN PERU.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 14.—[By the Associated Press.]—The chamber of deputies today, by a vote of 62 to 5, declared martial law throughout the entire republic for thirty days. The bill is expected to pass the senate tomorrow and to receive the signature of the president.

The minister of the interior said the decree in the Buenos Aires chamber of deputies was the result of the action of the military dictator, but that the trouble was spreading throughout the empire.

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## See It demonstrated in your Office and Factory Once You See the **Berry ventilator**

**With World at "Peace"**  
Allies Are Kept in  
Conflict.

BY FRAZIER HUNT.  
(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)  
(By Special Cable.)

ARCHANGEL, Jan. 2, via Paris, Jan. 14.—While the rest of the world is relaxing in the advent of peace, soldiers here in frozen Russia are fighting to hold the ground gained on the last day of the old year. At point 50 miles from this city our boys lost and gained a log hut village. Tonight they are holding it against odds.

It is difficult to convey a picture of the fighting. In all directions stretch roads which in summer time are impassable to travelers who sink in the swampy grass, and in which during the winter months heavy snows make movement going. Cutting into the roads like fingers outstretched on a hand run rivers of great depth. Along these water routes tiny native settlements have been built, and here one finds the isolated outposts. Some of these outposts are as remote as 250 miles from Archangel, giving a front which stretches like an open fan for 50 miles.

**Outposts Fifty Miles Apart.**

These fortified outposts villages are set 50 miles apart. Between them lie impassable forests. Along the rivers are roads which in summer are not walkways and in winter only snow trails connecting the villages. Now comes a white church with five blue domes and a bell tower. In the distance there is a heavy, gloomy loneliness on winter days. The only sounds of joy are the bells on ponies. With a desperate fight for existence and centuries of ignorance and oppression, people with temperamental natures born in them, the people have forgotten how to smile. Like all primitive people, they are hospitable.

The great forests are owned by the state, but around the villages are scattered patches of poor land owned by communists and parceled out to peasants. Every ten years new subdivisions are made, so no family may enjoy continuously the better plate of land. Hardy vegetables, marsh hay, and trees are grown, but even these only drive after the ground is smoothed out. The soil is thin and the plants are sparse.

Moskva makes up 55 per cent of Russia's 180,000,000 people. There is great potential power in this sleepy giant.

**Opinions and Bolsheviks.**

Many are impressed with the tales of the Bolesheviks. They had real complaints to the Bolesheviks before the allies came, through fear of terrorist methods and reprisals. Today they are friendly with the allies, principally because they have no objection to outsiders coming into the country. The Bolesheviks sell flour and the food committee sells flour and the food committee.

"I don't like white flour," a postman whiningly said. "For almost two years I have eaten black bread. Why can't I get it now?"

From all comes the same wail. It is true insights into the peasants' character. Nothing matters as long as they eat black bread, cigarettes, and tea enough to get along with. They have no real patriotism or national consciousness. They can't read or write and most of them do not know that the world is round. This is a terrible commentary on the old regime—a regime which some foreigners in Russia would like to see reestablished.

**Difficult State of Affairs.**

Into this difficult state of affairs allied troops have been thrown. On Sept. 4 three troop ships sailed into the port. The allies had been here but a month and the conditions were not satisfactory. The allied command sent the troops far down the rivers and railroads. In the city itself there was some bad feeling. Handling things in a military fashion there have been difficulties with the local government, the foreign military commands, having power, have dominated the civil side. Upon their arrival one of the battalions of infantry was sent down the railroad, while another was loaded on barges and hustled up the Neva.

Influenza had broken out on shipboard and a number of deaths occurred. On the day of disembarking there were hundreds of cases, and hospital arrangements were inadequate. He had the effect of reducing the morale of the troops at the start.

**Head of Archangel Missing.**

On the morning after the disembarkation a general remaining in Archangel held a council to impress the popular mass. Coming in the reviewing stand, American Ambassador Francis asked the President Tchekhovsky, head of the Archangel government. He was informed by the chief of the Russian militia that the Socialistic government had been upset on the previous evening and president and cabinet had been spirited away and were prisoners at the Solovetsky monastery, situated on an island in the middle of the White sea. The allied ambassadors immediately insisted that the cabinet members be returned and the same government recognized, which was done.

It was discovered that this comic operation had been born of the secret sanction of certain allies, because of the Socialists' objection to the carrying out of allied suggestions.

Working people struck as a protest against the kidnaping and soldiers were put on street cars, breaking the windows.

It was understood that American troops would only assist in protecting the supplies at Archangel, but the orders of our forces under the command resulted in our troops being dispatched to the front line positions 200 miles from the bases they were protecting. Extra allied officers were sent over here to train and command regiments of Russian volunteers.

## "THE CONTEMPTIBLE BRITISH ARMY" IN COLOGNE

As Victors with Lances Set and Pennants Flying the Once Despised Foes of the Former Kaiser Enter the Great Rhine City of Germany.



### TWO CHICAGOANS AWARDED D. S. C. FOR GALLANTRY

### TELLS HOW GOBS SHOOK FAME OF FAMOUS 'KELLY'

**Waukegan Man Nearly  
'Got' Noted Chief of  
the U-53.**

BY C. V. JULIAN.

New York, Jan. 14.—[Special.] How a dozen United States submarine chasers, operating off Plymouth under command of Lieut. L. W. Gumz of Waukegan, Ill., almost sank the famous U-53, and for a time believed they had done so, was related today by Lieut. Gumz on his arrival on board the armored cruiser Huntington, now serving as a transport.

"As soon as the flotilla established headquarters at Plymouth it set to work to learn the German naval code," Lieut. Gumz said. "We were soon able to decode messages and so were nearly always able to tell what submarines were operating in our vicinity."

He said he took this way that the U-53, which had been off the American coast sinking vessels, had returned and was in our vicinity.

It was commanded by Capt. Rose, who had been nicknamed "Kelly" by the men who were chasing "sub." Rose was a smart and daring captain, and he gave us a lot of trouble. He would deliberately let us know where he was, and then "beat" us sending his new position to wireless about the time we reached the old one.

**Closes Call for "Kelly."**  
—We finally located him, however, and dropped depth bombs. We were certain we had put "Kelly" out of business, and so reported to the British commander at Dover, but he was not killed.

The soldiers had a feeling they were helping their friends, who were fighting us and dying in France.

On Nov. 11 came the news that the war was over. On the heels of this news flashed word that revolution had broken out in Germany and the Prussian war party that was feared was completely crushed.

The flotilla later learned that the U-53, although badly damaged by depth bombs, had succeeded in reaching its base. The submarine was repaired, and was just starting out on a new career when the armistice was signed.

Lieut. Gumz was one of the few men of the 1,754 aboard the Huntington who came from the middle west. Nearly all the soldiers were of the Fifty-seventh coast artillery, an outfit made up of soldiers from Fort Monmouth, New York, and New York City men of the old Ninth coast artillery.

They were expected to fly to the allied flags. But there was no patriotic rush. However, there was fighting on land and the allies felt they were hitting the Germans by fighting the Bolesheviks.

Bole shells and machine gun bullets killed some. More died from influenza. But the soldiers had a feeling they were helping their friends, who were fighting us and dying in France.

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**Tells a Different Story.**

Private Maynard Temple of 6508 South Halsted street, Chicago, a member of Battery F of the Fifty-seventh, arrived on the Huntington. He was one of a gun crew which on Oct. 24 took a six inch gun to the edge of No Man's Land and held it until the Germans began to retreat, when the big gun was in a position to play havoc with the German rear lines.

"The gun weighed fifteen tons apiece and were moved by tractor," Private Temple said. "When we brought it up to the front line the Germans went for us, of course. For six days we were forced to serve as infantry in defending the gun. Then the Germans started to retreat and we cut loose on their rear lines and messed them up as they fell back."

All this time the allies were up on the firing line, following the rough, swampy forest or waist deep in snow, giving their lives.

### American Dinner Guests at Paris "White House"

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

PARIS, Jan. 14.—President and Mrs. Wilson tonight had dinner guests.

Colonel and Mrs. Henson, Mrs. House

Gen. Billiss, Mr. and Mrs. Hurley, Herbert Hoover, Barney Baruch, Vance McCormick, Admiral Grayson, Mr. and Mrs. Lansing, and Miss Benham, Mrs. Wilson's secretary.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1919.

## ALLIES LEAGUE FOR TRANS-ASIA RAIL CONTROL

### Seven Nations Placed on Board to Be Headed by Omsk Russian.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—An agreement for control of the trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern railroads by an inter-allied committee virtually has been concluded, and Ambassador Morris at Tokio has been instructed by the American government to proceed to Vladivostok to participate in the working out of details.

The inter-allied committee will be composed of one representative each of China, Japan, the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, and the Omsk Russian government in Siberia, and will be under the presidency of the Russian.

The state department issued a statement in which it said it had been advised that an understanding had been reached in Tokio, and that under the proposed inter-allied committee there would be established two boards—first, a technical board, on which John F. Stevens, the American engineer, would be chairman; and second, a military board.

Viscount Ishii, the Japanese ambassador, will present Japan's plan to Acting Secretary Polk tomorrow.

**Road Now Free East of Balkal.**

At the Japanese embassy today it was said that the trans-Siberian railroad is now free from interruption east of Balkal, the forces of the associated nations maintaining order up to that point.

**Negotiations between the Japanese**

and American governments for some

form of inter-allied control of both the trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern railroads have been under way for some time.

John F. Stevens, the American engineer, who will head the technical board of the inter-allied committee, went to Russia a year ago with a corps of American railroad engineers.

**American Standards to Rule.**

It is believed here that Mr. Stevens' original plan will now be carried out under the inter-allied control and the two railroads reorganized according to American standards, enabling the shipment of greater quantities of foodstuffs and other supplies to the interior of Siberia and to Russia when the situation there clears.

The importance is held that the function of the military board in connection with the inter-allied control will be to look after military transportation problems.

**Victories Over the Reds.**

ODESSA, Thursday, Jan. 9.—Gen. Denekine, the anti-Bolshevik leader in southern Russia, has inflicted a sharp defeat on the Bolsheviks on the River Kuma in the Caucasus. One thousand prisoners were captured. Gen. Denekine also captured Alexandria Grushevskaya.

**Jugo-Slavs to Mobilize.**

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Jugo-Slav republic will soon mobilize its army, according to a dispatch received from Flume.

**Bolshevik Gain Ukraine?**

LONDON, Jan. 14.—An unconfirmed wireless message from Kiev says that the Ukrainian directorate has fallen. The power in the city now is in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

Russian detachments, after the recent successes of the American and allied troops south of Archangel, are marching in the direction of the Bolshovik base at Volgograd, according to a telegram from Arzamas. Steel and timber are all but exhausted.

The military discipline of the Spartacists is said to be irreproachable as long as they are permitted to rob and plunder at will. Stores of food, sugar, and clothing were found in premises recaptured from the Spartacists by the government forces.

**Hear Liebknecht Is Wounded.**

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, one of the Spartacists leaders, was wounded severely in the fighting in Berlin according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. The report gives no details.

[Last week it was reported that Dr. Liebknecht had been killed—but later reports from Berlin direct showed this to be untrue.]

**Shows Denmark Haven.**

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacist leader, is reported to have fled from Berlin to Leipzig, according to a dispatch received from Copenhagen.

**Seeks Denmark Haven.**

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[Last week it was reported that Dr. Liebknecht had been killed—but later reports from Berlin direct showed this to be untrue.]

**Along with the excellent record of**

seventy-eight workers cited by the

United States and French military au-

thorities," he said, "thirty workers

were killed or died in the ser-

vices. Out of a total of more than

6,000 workers, to date three have been charged with defalcation.

## BREMEN UNDER REDS' CONTROL; UPSET VOTERS

### Arm Berlin Civilians; Push Plans to Halt the Poles.

**BULLETIN.**

BREMEN, Jan. 13.—(Delayed.)—Spartacus forces temporarily are in control of the government of Bremen after an insurrection. The Spartacists were defeated in a local election by the majority Socialists, and successfully carried out a coup to prevent the majority Socialists from taking office. All bourgeois newspapers are under a Spartacus censorship and a communistic republic has been proclaimed.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A German wireless dispatch received here says that all civilians will be armed to defend Berlin. Gustav Noske, in charge of the government's defensive measures, delivered a speech in front of the foreign office Sunday thanking the troops for what they have accomplished. He said troops had been collected for threat against the Spartacists, who had been employed in Berlin instead. It was impossible to restore order at the frontiers while in the capital might be.

Noske added that as soon as Berlin was normal the troops would be sent to their original destination, but a sufficient number would be retained to safeguard the elections for the assembly.

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and American governments for some

form of inter-allied control of both the

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there would be established two

boards—the first, a technical board,

on which John F. Stevens, the Ameri-

cans engineer, would be chairman;

the second, a military board, on which

Viscount Ishii, the Japanese ambas-

sador, would be chairman.

**ENVOY TO FRANCE**

## RIVEN POLAND ONLY BARRIER TO RED HORDE

Rival Pole Governments  
Prevent Early Aid  
from Allies.

BY ARTHUR M. EVANS.  
(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)  
(By Special Cable.)

PARIS, Jan. 13.—[Delayed.]—Poland's situation is becoming a growing source of anxiety to the allied nations. With two rival governments in existence, the allies are unable to determine which to recognize, and may have to wait for the elections on Jan. 26 to indicate which is the real representative Polish nation.

While Poland is in a deadlock between Paderewski's government and Gen. Piłsudski's the country is meanwhile menaced from the outside. It has external dangers as well as internal disorder.

In eastern Galicia, the Ruthenians are waging war for the Polish city of Lemberg, far away to the northward. Bolshevik troops from Russia are driving across Lithuania and threatening Poland.

### Acts as Red Barrier.

It is patent that Poland thus is a barrier which keeps the Reds of Russia from effecting a juncture with their protégés, the Spartacus outfit in Germany. It is thoroughly recognized here that the importance of saving Poland from the Bolshevik invasion is vital; for Poland overrun by Reds would mean one great blaze of Bolshevism in a large part of central Europe. Here the difficulties begin.

Gen. Piłsudski faces the double problem of defending the country from outside invaders and of preserving order within. Some relief was provided, in the order of Marshal Foch to the Germans in Lithuania to allow the passage of Polish troops, but Piłsudski's army is reportedly nearly destitute of arms, munitions, shoes, and clothing, due to the systematic stripping of Poland by the Germans, while the Russian Reds and the Ruthenians seem to have plenty of supplies.

### Can't Transfer Arms.

Meanwhile, the efforts of the army of the Polish national committee from France to Poland, which would afford much relief, is blocked for the present by a lack of shipping facilities and other obstacles.

Reports circulated that America is sending soldiers into Poland are misleading. On the best authority, it can be repeated, the United States has not ordered any American troops to Poland and is not urging upon other allied governments in Poland's internal affairs, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Gen. Piłsudski is requesting the allies to send not a military expedition but supplies, arms, and ammunitions. The matter of furnishing aid, however, involves the fact that such a step would be a recognition of the Piłsudski government at Warsaw, while the attitude of the allied powers seems to be to give no recognition until the rival governments reconnoiter their differences.

### Cause of Deadlock.

The governmental deadlock in Poland is occasioned by two organizations, each claiming to be the real representative of the nation. The Polish national committee at Paris, headed by M. Domoski, and Gen. Piłsudski's government at Warsaw are rival claimants.

The national committee was organized two years ago to form an organization among the Poles abroad to represent Poland among the allied nations and to raise an army.

Paderewski was the representative in America. The national committee, supported by most of the Poles abroad, contained many eminent Polish leaders, and raised an army of 50,000, which gave excellent service on the side of the Allies.

### People Choose Piłsudski.

After the Germans were driven from Russian Poland last November the people set up a government. The Polish council of regency, which was appointed by the central powers, retired, handing the power of forming a new government over to Gen. Piłsudski, a military man, who had been a year in a German prison. Both Russia and Austrian Poland accepted the government he set up some two months ago.

The national committee at Paris refused to recognize the Piłsudski government on the ground that it is not really national, because it derived its power from the German established coalition. It also objected that the cabinet was constituted almost exclusively of Socialists.

The national committee asks the formation of a national government through a coalition ministry. The Piłsudski group contends such a coalition is out of the question, alleging the other side is reactionary and anti-Semitic.

Through M. Pichon the French gov-

**SAFE AT HOME**  
Private Dave A. Smart First of  
Foreman's Men to Reach Chi-  
cago.



Dave A. Smart

## FORTY LEAGUE PROGRAMS FACE U. S. DELEGATES

War Council Today May  
Revise Basis of Rep-  
resentation.

(Continued from first page.)

rying interests, the question of rep-  
resentation may develop a somewhat  
lengthy discussion.

### Vs on Representation.

Although it is not officially an-  
nounced that France, Great Britain,  
the United States, Italy, and Japan  
which would have five representatives  
in the peace congress and the less-  
er nations five representatives, later  
information modified this somewhat. The  
representation, although virtually ar-  
ranged, is still subject to revision. In  
order to avoid humiliation to any na-  
tion the representation of which it  
may be found advisable to reduce the  
supreme council has refrained from  
officially making public the tentative  
list.

It is possible that some efforts will  
be made by nations not entirely satis-  
fied with the number of delegates as-  
signed them in the unofficial list to  
secure some amendment, but it is said  
that strong reasons must be adduced  
to secure any such change.

### Vote Not Deciding.

Inasmuch as no issues before the  
conference will be decided by voting  
but only by unanimous action, the  
large number of British delegates re-  
sulting from the decision to allow  
colonial representation has not actu-  
ally increased Great Britain's strength.

At the same time, it is believed, be-  
cause of the similarity of views held  
by the Americans, Canadians, Aus-  
trians, and New Zealanders, for in-  
stance, their presence would add moral  
strength to the American plans.

Brazil is allowed three delegates,  
while Belgium and Greece get two and  
Portugal one, it is explained, because  
Portugal not only gave most valuable  
service in the war in affording naval  
protection against German raiders to  
the south Atlantic trade routes and the  
east coast of South America, but that  
she represents the South American  
contingent in the ranks of the bellige-  
rant nations.

The size of the representation of each  
nation was decided upon, as pro-  
posed by the French plan, in accord-  
ance with the part played by the na-  
tion in the war, but following the  
American and British plan, in pro-  
portion to the extent of the interest  
of each nation in the peace settlement.

### League Comes First.

The first question to come up be-  
fore the actual peace conference on  
Saturday will be that of the proposed  
league of nations, and it was made  
known today that it had been planned  
for the conferees to devote twelve  
hours daily to this work if necessary,  
until it is on the way to completion.

This plan of procedure is gratifying  
to the American envoys. President Wil-  
son having contended the league ques-  
tion should come up first.

It now appears that he intended to issue a com-  
munist manifesto prepared by a com-  
mittee representing all the nations, this  
to be the sole official outgoing. Pres-  
ident Wilson has also decided to com-  
municate with the representatives of the  
American newspapers such de-  
tails of the proceedings as were not  
embraced in the communiques, and  
which the president desires to make  
public through Ray Stannard Baker, a  
former magazine writer.

### THE CASE OF RUSSIA

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.  
[Copyright: 1919.]  
PARIS, Jan. 14.—One of the most

## FIRST DRAFT OF LIST OF ENVOYS TO CONFERENCE

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The tentative  
schedule of representatives to the  
peace conference allowed for each  
nation, officially given out, is  
subject to revision and may be changed  
somewhat at tomorrow's meeting of  
the supreme council. The schedule, as  
first framed, follows:

United States.....	5
Great Britain.....	5
France.....	5
Italy.....	5
Japan.....	5
Brazil.....	5
Austria.....	5
Serbia.....	2
Greece.....	2
Poland.....	2
Czechoslovakia.....	2
Romania.....	2
China.....	2
Canada.....	2
Australia.....	2
South Africa.....	2
India.....	2
New Zealand.....	1
Portugal.....	1

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**ELL & CO.**  
January Special  
minster Rugs  
choice" Lot, 13.50  
6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in.

## FEW WOMEN IN PARIS OFFICES OF U.S. PEACE BODY

All Men at Crillon Except Hello Girls and Kin of Delegates.

BY CONSTANCE DREXEL.  
[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]  
[By Special Cable.]

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Women are few and far at the Crillon, where the American delegates to the peace conference live and work. But the big hotel on the Place de la Concorde is not quite an Eveless den.

Of course, Mrs. Wilson is not at the hotel. She lives in the handsome residence of the Prince Murat, where the president is staying, but two of the other American peace plenipotentiaries are accompanied by their wives and may be seen about the corridors of the Crillon.

Mrs. House is rather frail and keeps largely to her suite, while Col. House has a beautiful private dining room which nearly every day is a rendezvous at luncheon for eminent men and statesmen. She has an able companion in Miss Denton, gentle and white-haired, who is often to be seen consulting one of the colonel's numerous aids.

Lansing Dine in Restaurant.

Mrs. Lansing still in becoming black, always stays lunches and dines in the restaurant of the Crillon, where she and the secretary have their own table. One of the Misses Lansing's sisters, who have been doing Red Cross canteen work in France and are still in uniform, is to be seen with them.

Mrs. Lansing has just been accepted as president of the provisional council of the Y. W. C. A. in France, which comprises representatives of many French organizations.

Other wives at Crillon are Mrs. Messes. E. Mees, president of the College of the City of New York, and one of the many experts for the commission. Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss, daughter of Col. and Mrs. House, and whose husband, is the colonel's right hand man, is also here, but prefers to live at the Ritz away from the din of the American typewriters. She is often to be seen at the Crillon, a young feminine figure, getting out of one of the khaki colored army cars marked P.C.—for use of the peace commission.

Other Women at Crillon.

Another woman noticeable in the dining halls of the Crillon is Mrs. Josephine Greenhouse, wife of the man whose husband as secretary of the commission had a big job in first findings quarters in Paris. Both Mrs. Auchincloss and Mrs. Grew followed their husbands over here, crossing on the George Washington with the president.

The only other wives to be seen in the Crillon are Mrs. Benson, wife of Admiral Benson, chief of naval affairs, and Mrs. James Kernan, wife of Major Kernan, military affairs expert, otherwise there are no women around the American commission to negotiate.

They tried to do the proper social thing by having a reception on New Year's day, but otherwise things have been very quiet from the woman's point of view. Even the office help is made up of men taken out of the army and navy. There are about a thousand acting as odds men, stenographers, and clerks.

Hello Girls a Necessity.

Where they just haven't been able to along without women is in the telephone exchange. "Crillon" is one of eight big American telephone stations established in Paris by the signal corps of the army under supervision of John J. Carty, formerly chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

What was once the famous bar of the Crillon is now drier than Sahara and fitted up as a modern telephone exchange with a staff of twenty real American telephone girls busy day and night. Many of them have come as far as from California. They belong to the signal corps, look neat and trim in their uniforms, and live modestly in a luxury hotel under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A.

Certainly they are a most important contribution to the peace conference so far. Otherwise the American commission is almost entirely a stag affair. The women haven't had a look yet.

**IROQUOIS MAY ADMIT WOMEN**

Women may now be admitted to membership to the Iroquois club, whose constitution, adopted more than forty years ago, denied women membership in the organization.

This was one of the questions discussed last night, following the annual election of officers. The regular ticket holder the members' ticket. The winner and President—Oscar E. Lehman. Vice-President—William A. Doyle. Treasurer—Oscar G. Foreman. Secretary—George L. Reker.

**SECOND CUTS**

COOK them thoroughly, serve them piping hot, and make them taste like the creations of a French chef, by a liberal use of the appetite-teasing

SAUCE

For reservations call or write to the Green Building, 100 S. Michigan Ave., or call or address TAMPA HIGHLANDS, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

will begin in The Tribune's Autobiography of Mrs. Roosevelt's story of the great man himself.

**AI SAUCE**

## IN THE BATTLE OF THE REDS AND ANTI-RED

Organized Labor Debating Mooney Defense, Meets Bolshevik Plot and Near-Riot Results.



## LABOR BLOCKS AMERICAN PLOT OF BOLSHEVIKI

### Reds Are Barred from Mooney Defense Conference.

(Continued from first page.)

the same elements who are sneering at Wilson are holding Mooney in jail."

He declared "we are not here merely for the sake of Mooney, but to improve the laws of California" and that "we don't ask that Mooney be liberated, but that he be given a fair trial." It was decided to communicate the statements in Cockran's speech to President Wilson at the Paris peace conference.

The attempt to wrest control of the conference from Wilson, labeled by the "isms" started early. John Edward Patrick, president of the Chinese Federation of Labor, tried to anticipate trouble when, in introducing E. D. Nolan, secretary treasurer of the Mooney Defense league, as temporary chairman, he said:

"The results of this meeting can show the organized labor movement miles ahead or above it years back-wards."

**Three Steps Proposed.**

Nolan, on taking the gavel, read the recommendations upon which the congress had been called and said three steps are proposed. The first is an appeal to the United States department of justice to invoke writs of habeas corpus on the grounds that due process of law was not exercised in the case. An appeal to congress is the second move, and the third publicly. The third recommended read:

"If federal relief is not granted and legislation is not speedily forthcoming, labor will, as a last resort, be compelled to use its economic power either through the boycott or the strike weapon."

The labor congress ought to consider the settling of a definite date after which a strike should be inaugurated to preserve the principle that there is no wrong without a remedy."

Nolan had hardly finished reading when the storm broke. A credentials committee headed by "Jim" Duncan of the A. F. of L. started to ascertain who were bona-fide delegates. Nolan ruled that the Socialists and the Nonpartisans and the Bolsheviks would not endorse our preamble and we will be able to control the entire west."

**Plot to Seize Meeting.**

"The convention will be controlled by the ultra-radical element of the American Federation of Labor that will vote for the adoption of the new preamble endorsed by the Washington Federation of Labor. We can aid through the convention to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor, and in so doing, every radical faction west of the Mississippi will join us."

We will be able to pull nearly every organization west of Chicago, which will represent over 1,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor.

"The I. W. W. the Socialists, and the Nonpartisans and the Bolsheviks will endorse our preamble and we will be able to control the entire west."

**Policemen Clear Out.**

Instantly there was wild uproar. Four dozen screaming radicals were

driven out of the hall.

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## The Chicago Tribune. THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1898, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1919.

**"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong.—Stephen Decatur."**

### THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

1—South shore—south park plan.

2—Modernize Chicago water department.

3—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link-development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.

4—Complete railroad terminals under way and develop other new terminals.

5—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.

6—Lessen the Smoke Horror.

### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Theodore Roosevelt's last article was one written to warn the American people of too great confidence in the league of nations and of too loose handing of their own intimate values.

We have nothing to do in Europe unless it involves our security. Europe has nothing to do in the North and South Americas except to keep out of them politically.

A league which would involve us unnecessarily in Europe and project Europe into the western hemisphere would merely increase the dangerous complexities of international life.

If our diplomats are wise they will not attempt to write the United States down in subscription to agreements which do not necessarily involve it. If the United States senate is wise and firm it will not permit such sanction to be given by the United States.

It is possible for this nation to declare itself willing to submit questions of international issue to an arbitral body. Many a war has been avoided in that fashion. It is not a "w device. It is an old one. We have employed it a number of times, and have been satisfied with the working of the scheme.

What a nation cannot afford to agree to submit is a question which for its security can have only one determination. If only one determination of a question can be good for the United States, it cannot afford to submit that decision to any other will except its own.

We must make our own decisions regarding the Monroe doctrine for instance. A cause of nations cannot decide such issues for us. We must decide them for ourselves, and we must have the power to enforce our decisions.

Our other policy is one of madness. If we agree now to another doctrine, we shall only put our successors to the shame of repudiating every agreement to which they have been bound which does not concern their own necessities.

A scheme built upon the hopes of one generation, and denying the needs of another, will not be maintained. It will fall—and only needless embarrassment and confusion has been caused by it.

A league of nations may have a justifiable purpose. It may work a real good. But it has its limitations, and the United States, of all nations, should not seek to go beyond them in accomplishment. It ought not to go beyond them in promises.

### TRAINING FOR FORCES.

Dr. Robertson's idea that what most sick-room need is a "housekeeper for the sick," instead of a finished specialist in scientific nursing, is worthy of deep consideration.

It probably is *strictly* true that since 1907, when a three year training course was demanded of all nurses, there has been a demand far in excess of the supply. Certainly most girls eager to enter the profession would be deterred by the prospect of four years of study at no wages. It is also true that with the war on one hand and a severe epidemic of influenza on the other it has been well nigh impossible for persons of moderate circumstances to provide themselves with the ordinary comforts and care during illness.

Reputable physicians allege that a girl who cannot learn the rudiments of sick-room conduct in a year will never learn. The courses of study beyond the one year period merge upon the stage which may be dubbed "supernursing." There will always be need for "supernurses," women who are skilled in the more intricate and scientific details of care of the sick. But the present need is for sympathetic, patient, intelligent, and industrious girls with the essentials of nursing in hand who can take care of a sick person.

Dr. Robertson believes that the elements of nursing can be taught in six months or a year. He also urges that the law be amended to permit of these short courses, so that thousands of young women will be encouraged to enter a field awaiting them. The saving of thousands of lives ought to be a sound reason for the amendment.

### PROMOTING OUR PROSPERITY.

The conference in New Orleans of leading men of affairs, delegates from thirty-five cities in the middle west, may well prove of great importance in the commercial and industrial development of this section of the country. The proposal to create a Mississippi Valley association.

The vitality of the project is indicated by the report that a large percentage of the delegates are anxious to heap coals of fire on the heads of "every one responsible in the past for bleeding the Mississippi valley to feed the Atlantic seaboard." And it is proposed, with the power of the new organization, to ask favors where the rights of the middle west are concerned, but to make demands.

One element of this power, as now outlined, is the organization of a cooperative bank for handling foreign trade, a trade which would find its natural outlet through the Gulf of Mexico. With this in mind, it is likewise proposed to obtain adequate rail and water transportation for the middle west. The new organization would seek to coordinate the waterway projects which have hitherto been isolated and often a mere waste of funds, so as to make them serve efficiently toward a common purpose.

It is interesting to note that certain Chicago bankers and business men are taking a leading part in the new movement. In many respects the people of Chicago and surrounding communities feel that they have been neglected by agencies, both governmental and private, in the matter of trade facilities, transportation improvements, and

constructive projects generally. The new organization could undoubtedly wield a powerful influence in promoting the welfare of the middle west.

### THE ROOSEVELT MONUMENT.

The Roosevelt monument ought not to serve one utilitarian purpose in Cook County. It ought to be a monument doing no other service than the service of a proper monument does. It ought not to be a memorial in the form of a school for the blind or crippled. It ought not to be a building devoted to education or training; it ought to be a great monument and, as such, an inspiration, the concrete form of an ideal.

Ideals serve more than soup kitchens or training schools. The Roosevelt ideal can serve the American nation as the Washington, Lincoln, and Grant ideals have served. That ideal can be served by a monument, and not by a memorial fostering the applied arts or by an institution taking care of the same.

A hospital is a hospital, a school is a school, a soup kitchen is a soup kitchen, and a monument is a monument. We have had some atrocious monuments; and have suffered from them. We have had some good ones, and have benefited from them. People who insist upon a practical utilitarian value in a memorial are missing popular psychology. They have not had experience with it. They do not know its laws of cause and effect. They do not know what results from the appeals to human emotion and perception.

Last Sunday *The Tribune* printed a picture of Theodore Roosevelt suitable for framing. *The Tribune*, because this picture was offered its readers, sold 25,000 more copies than it sold the Sunday before. *The Tribune* might have announced that it would publish all the moral axioms of Theodore Roosevelt, instead of the picture of Theodore Roosevelt, and we doubt if there would have been any increased demand for copies.

The people wanted the picture because it was the visualization of an ideal; it was an appeal to the emotional perceptions. It was recognizable, appreciable, significant, and thus valuable. The art of such appeal is known to all successful manipulators of mass emotions, whether the manipulator uses the stage, the moving picture, printer's ink, or what not, and the good ones use the appeal for the advancement of human projects and the maintenance of human ideals through the emotional perceptions.

To insist upon other utility than this is to betray ignorance of the manner in which people are moved to cherish ideas they ought to cherish, to see visions they ought to see, to live lives they ought to live.

What Cook county erects to the memory, to the life and accomplishments and ideals of Theodore Roosevelt ought to be a monument, and it ought to be in the great forest preserve park which is to be made available to the people in the environs of Chicago, which is intended to invite them into beautiful spots and to repay them in fine sensations and emotions.

This forest preserve is yet without a suitable name. We suggest Roosevelt park for the comprehensive scheme of forest and valley and hill. Give the system Roosevelt's name and Roosevelt's monument. We have Lincoln park, Washington park, Grant park, Douglas park, Garfield park, McKinley park, etc.—and Humboldt park. Why, incidentally, Humboldt park? Did we run out of American names which suggested Americans to Americans who had to name a park for a German naturalist and explorer? A curious beggary of Americanism which intimates that it is not too late for a correction.

The Roosevelt monument in Roosevelt park, for the perpetuation of the Roosevelt ideal of American robustness, courage, and devotion—an outdoor monument in a forest park for an outdoor man.

**BRIGHT AND CHEERY CHICAGO.**

Of the notable contributions to our current literature we have come upon these from the weekly bulletin of the Chicago health department:

"Dark corners are dangerous . . . they are hiding places for dangerous dirt . . . The well lighted workroom is easily kept clean . . . Living rooms that are well lighted are also more easily kept clean, because the sunshine and the daylight pouring in through the windows reveal the presence of dirt and dust that should be removed . . . Darkness encourages dirt and filth; it also encourages dirty, sneaking, filthy habits . . ."

Having read these things we wondered, for example, the reference to "the sunshine and the daylight pouring in." What a rare satire. Sunshine and daylight pouring in where? In Chicago? Not a chance in the world. There may be some sunshine and daylight pouring into the like for all we know, or in the vicinity of the Mississippi river, but no search warrant in the hands of our most sagacious constable would ever be rewarded with the discovery of a single ray.

"Darkness encourages dirt," says the health department. Well, the dirt is here and so is the darkness. One can take his choice as to which pursued the other.

**TRAINING FOR FORCES.**

Dr. Robertson's idea that what most sick-room

need is a "housekeeper for the sick," instead of a finished specialist in scientific nursing, is worthy of deep consideration.

It probably is *strictly* true that since 1907, when a three year training course was demanded of all nurses, there has been a demand far in excess of the supply. Certainly most girls eager to enter the profession would be deterred by the prospect of four years of study at no wages. It is also true that with the war on one hand and a severe epidemic of influenza on the other it has been well nigh impossible for persons of moderate circumstances to provide themselves with the ordinary comforts and care during illness.

Reputable physicians allege that a girl who cannot learn the rudiments of sick-room conduct in a year will never learn. The courses of study beyond the one year period merge upon the stage which may be dubbed "supernursing." There will always be need for "supernurses," women who are skilled in the more intricate and scientific details of care of the sick. But the present need is for sympathetic, patient, intelligent, and industrious girls with the essentials of nursing in hand who can take care of a sick person.

Dr. Robertson believes that the elements of nursing can be taught in six months or a year. He also urges that the law be amended to permit of these short courses, so that thousands of young women will be encouraged to enter a field awaiting them. The saving of thousands of lives ought to be a sound reason for the amendment.

**PROMOTING OUR PROSPERITY.**

The conference in New Orleans of leading men of affairs, delegates from thirty-five cities in the middle west, may well prove of great importance in the commercial and industrial development of this section of the country. The proposal to create a Mississippi Valley association.

The vitality of the project is indicated by the report that a large percentage of the delegates are anxious to heap coals of fire on the heads of "every one responsible in the past for bleeding the Mississippi valley to feed the Atlantic seaboard." And it is proposed, with the power of the new organization, to ask favors where the rights of the middle west are concerned, but to make demands.

One element of this power, as now outlined, is the organization of a cooperative bank for handling foreign trade, a trade which would find its natural outlet through the Gulf of Mexico. With this in mind, it is likewise proposed to obtain adequate rail and water transportation for the middle west. The new organization would seek to coordinate the waterway projects which have hitherto been isolated and often a mere waste of funds, so as to make them serve efficiently toward a common purpose.

It is interesting to note that certain Chicago bankers and business men are taking a leading part in the new movement. In many respects the people of Chicago and surrounding communities feel that they have been neglected by agencies,

both governmental and private, in the matter of trade facilities, transportation improvements, and

constructive projects generally. The new organization could undoubtedly wield a powerful influence in promoting the welfare of the middle west.

### THE ROOSEVELT MONUMENT.

The Roosevelt monument ought not to serve one utilitarian purpose in Cook County. It ought to be a monument doing no other service than the service of a proper monument does. It ought not to be a memorial in the form of a school for the blind or crippled. It ought not to be a building devoted to education or training; it ought to be a great monument and, as such, an inspiration, the concrete form of an ideal.

Ideals serve more than soup kitchens or training schools. The Roosevelt ideal can serve the American nation as the Washington, Lincoln, and Grant ideals have served. That ideal can be served by a monument, and not by a memorial fostering the applied arts or by an institution taking care of the same.

A hospital is a hospital, a school is a school, a soup kitchen is a soup kitchen, and a monument is a monument. We have had some atrocious monuments; and have suffered from them. We have had some good ones, and have benefited from them. People who insist upon a practical utilitarian value in a memorial are missing popular psychology. They have not had experience with it. They do not know its laws of cause and effect. They do not know what results from the appeals to human emotion and perception.

Last Sunday *The Tribune* printed a picture of Theodore Roosevelt suitable for framing. *The Tribune*, because this picture was offered its readers, sold 25,000 more copies than it sold the Sunday before. *The Tribune* might have announced that it would publish all the moral axioms of Theodore Roosevelt, instead of the picture of Theodore Roosevelt, and we doubt if there would have been any increased demand for copies.

The people wanted the picture because it was the visualization of an ideal; it was an appeal to the emotional perceptions. It was recognizable, appreciable, significant, and thus valuable. The art of such appeal is known to all successful manipulators of mass emotions, whether the manipulator uses the stage, the moving picture, printer's ink, or what not, and the good ones use the appeal for the advancement of human projects and the maintenance of human ideals through the emotional perceptions.

To insist upon other utility than this is to betray ignorance of the manner in which people are moved to cherish ideas they ought to cherish, to see visions they ought to see, to live lives they ought to live.

What Cook county erects to the memory, to the life and accomplishments and ideals of Theodore Roosevelt ought to be a monument, and it ought to be in the great forest preserve park which is to be made available to the people in the environs of Chicago, which is intended to invite them into beautiful spots and to repay them in fine sensations and emotions.

This was a promise so sweet and alluring. It sang in my heart as a bird greets the dawn; A promise of friendship, that true and enduring. Still more it fadeth when all else was gone.

Years passed away, and friends without measure.

Near friends and dear friends, fell to my part;

Yet, though each one was a joy and a treasure,

None of them echoed the song in my heart.

Then, one spring morning, all misty and showery,

I rode to the country the first time with you—

And dull, draggled roadsides were fragrant and flowery,

For I knew that the fairies' best wish had come true.

It was a promise so sweet and alluring.

It sang in my heart as a bird greets the dawn;

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**\$5,000 REWARD  
IS OFFERED FOR  
\$250,000 BONDS**

**Studebaker Corporation  
Agrees to Ask No  
Questions.**

South Bend, Ind., Jan. 14.—[Special]—In a final effort to locate the \$250,000 worth of Liberty bonds which disappeared a week ago last Saturday the Studebaker corporation tonight announced a reward of \$5,000 for their return and no questions asked.

A. R. Erskine, president of the corporation, said tonight that the company officials still believe the bonds may have been lost rather than stolen, and that the reward is being offered as a stimulant for public search as well as an incentive to a criminal to return securities which he can never cash.

Persons who have been interested in the investigation expressed the opinion that the reward is likely to bring back the bonds. It was explained that every bank and brokerage concern in this and other countries have been given the numbers of the twenty-five \$10,000 bonds that attempts to dispose of them would mean immediate discovery, and that the identity of the unlawful holder would be disclosed even should he try to cash the interest coupons.

Limit Reward to Feb. 1.

In the formal offer it is announced that the reward will be paid only before Feb. 1.

"There is nothing to add to the reward statement," Mr. Erskine said. "We have not been able to get any evidence as to the persons responsible for the disappearance of the bonds. We are hoping that this step may lead to their recovery."

The general impression prevails here that if the bonds are returned tomorrow the criminal who took them will never be punished. It is morally certain that neither the underwriters who carried the insurance risk nor the Studebaker corporation will insist upon prosecution. The local police have not started yet to run down the criminal. Postoffice investigators say their interest goes only as far as ascertaining whether or not a postal employee is concerned.

Officials Near Break.

Reward offer came just as misunderstandings between the Studebaker company, the postoffice officials, and the police were cleared up. Marine Insurance company had received an acute stage over the question of financial responsibility. Neither the postal authorities nor the underwriters have as yet been given a free hand in the company plant in the investigation.

Several days ago the proposition was made to the Studebaker officials that representatives of the three agencies be given permission to question every person employed by the Detroit conserving bank, the South Bend postoffice, and the Studebaker plant who might have access to the registered mail package. Representatives of the Michigan banking house, the First and Old National bank of Detroit, the underwriters, and the postal service were agreeable.

Attorney W. G. Crabbil, local counsel for the company, asked to take the offer under advisement. The offer was made at last night's midnight conference following the arrival of Lewis S. Dohfeld of the Studebaker plant's New York legal forces. Tonight it was said that the offer is still under consideration by the corporation officials.

If the facts on which she is sufficient. UNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

PEOPLE

IN LETTER.

ANSWER.

**FROM FRANCE TO SMILES**

Son of Opie Read Brings Tale of Last Days of War; Greets His Niece.



Lieut. Lester Read and Yvonne Blue

**FOOD IN ONE HAND,  
SHELLS IN OTHER,  
YANKS WON OUT**

**Lieut. L. O. Read of the  
87th Division Tells  
of St. Mihiel Work.**

**HANG, DRAW, AND  
QUARTER KAISER  
IN CLUB PLAYLET**

The former Kaiser of Germany, his five sons, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and Admiral von Tirpitz were condemned, hanged, drawn, quartered, and damned, and made to kiss the American flag in a playlet presented by members of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago at their annual banquet in the Hotel Sherman last night.

How the dashing bravery of the Lightning division aided tremendously in obliterating the St. Mihiel salient is told by Lieut. Leslie Opie Read, who, though severely gassed after twenty-four days in action, made a forced march of five miles to Gran, France from Thiaucourt and only called at the city court for a moment to receive his one-time. He is the son of Opie Read, the writer, who lives at 1537 East Sixtieth street. He has just returned home.

The Lightning division, the Eighty-seventh, mopped up in short order at St. Mihiel, said Lieut. Read. "The rolling barrage, an American invention, was the secret of our victory. The Yanks have cooperated with the artillery in sweeping everything before them. The Germans, mostly Saxons, resisted feebly at times, for so fierce was the attack of the Yanks that they were captured off their feet and many gave up without a struggle."

One of Twenty-five Survivors.

Lieut. Read was one of the twenty-five survivors of his original company of 250 men. For twenty-five days he and his men never took their shoes off. He regards the American artillery as being the decisive factor in the final victory.

The Germans could never understand our system of the rolling barrage. Illustrative of this was the comment of a Saxon officer whom lie had captured. "You don't understand how we do it. You claim to be nothing and hit everything." French artillerymen frequently would stop firing to eat their meals, but the Yank never. He always had a sandwich in hand and a shell in the other."

Of the American troops' unswerving loyalty to the colors and their devotion to the cause, Lieut. Read spoke rather fervently: "Why, those boys would have faced hell for the Stars and Stripes. When we call for volunteers for the most hazardous of missions, scores would shout, 'Let me go.'

Born Soldiers."

"The American soldier is a born soldier. He surpasses the British and French in quickness of perception, boldness in attack, and gallantry in battle. And it was the waiter, the chauffeur, and the clerk, about whose professions some of our people are prone to sneer, who put the Yank through."

How a police officer, who had continually sought back in the states, became close friends "over there" was told by Lieut. Read. "They always kidded each other. 'Just wait until I get out, I'll get you sure then,' was the cop's continual warning. 'Gwan, I'll have the First National bank in New York cracked by the time you get out,' was the rejoinder."

Rosenwald Gives \$25,000  
for Negro Y.M.C.A. in Ohio

Julius Rosenwald has given \$25,000 for the completion of a Negro Y. M. C. A. building at Columbus, O., it was announced yesterday.

Keep Looking Young

It's Easy If You Know Dr.  
Edwards' Olive Tablets

The secret of keeping young is to feel young—to do this you must have a healthy complexion—dark rings under your eyes—pimples—a dirty look. Your doctor will tell you ninety per cent of all sickness comes from intestinal trouble.

Dr. Edwards, a well-known physician in Ohio, perfected a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil, castor oil, and balsams, which he gave to his patients for years.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are gentle in their action yet always effective. They bring about that exhilarating spirit that purifies the body which should be enjoyed by everyone, by toning up the liver and clearing the system of impurities.

You will know Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets by their olive color. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

ROSENFELD NATIONAL CITY DIRECTOR.

New York, Jan. 14.—[Special]—Robert S. Rosenfeld has been elected to the board of the National City bank.

GEO. W. HINMAN.

1919.

POLICE SHOOT  
AT AUTO BANDITS  
AND RECOVER CAR

Capt. Lester S. Gordon, 1129 Oakley Avenue, Hubbard Woods, left his auto at Monroe street and Michigan avenue yesterday, and it was stolen. Detectives O'Malley and Mielke saw some youths drive by in the auto at Disney parkway and Clark street last night, and commanding another auto, gave chase. The pursuit was accompanied by five shots from the police.

The bullet hole was at 20 per cent of the youth's nose and jumped out. He was arrested and implicated the others, who were all arrested. Those captured are:

Fred Abelsot, 16, 2316 West Ohio Street.

Leo Rubenstein, 16, 917 West Division street.

Bert Toback, 18, 917 North Washtenaw avenue.

Frank Vodicka, 17, 2436 Cortez street.

The machine was recovered and presented to its owner.

LOVETT NATIONAL CITY DIRECTOR.

New York, Jan. 14.—[Special]—Robert S. Lovett has been elected to the board of the National City bank.

GEO. W. HINMAN.

1919.

**DRUGGIST HAS  
'HUMDINGER IDEA;  
PLEDGE SUCKERS'**

**Dr. Robertson Stirs Up  
Dander and New Line  
of Politics.**

Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson was assailed vigorously for having given out interviews reflecting on retail druggists in connection with the high cost of medicine and the sale of narcotics, at the annual meeting of the Chicago Retail Druggists' association at 31 West Lake street last night.

A resolution, in which the druggists "deeply deplored and righteously resented" the articles which were terms "unjust, unusual, and unmerciful," as well as detrimental to the good standing of the average druggist, was unanimously adopted.

An unexpected fight developed, however, over the last paragraph of the resolution, which provided that a copy be sent to Dr. Robertson, the newspapers, and the mayor. George V. Herring, owner of a drug store at Madison and Desplaines streets, succeeded in tabling the idea of sending copies to Dr. Robertson and the press.

Directors of the club and myself

have pledged ourselves to prevent misappropriation of the wheel tax fund

and to see that the city collector's office, Assistant superintendents, engineers, galore, and fifty foremen in the public works department

make fifty repair jobs needed foremen going on in the city at once.

Another \$21,500 went for the police

department \$12,000 for sewer repairs,

\$50,000 for bridge and viaduct repairs,

and another \$50,000 for the bureau of

engineering.

We will protest the misappropriation to the council and if necessary will go into the courts after an injunction and also see that the state bill is amended to prevent such action."

Felix S. Mitchell, superintendent of streets, blamed one of the so-called misappropriations of the wheel tax fund on the council finance committee yesterday. It was the payment to M. H. McGovern of a sum rendered against the city amounting to \$125,325.15, part of which was paid on June 28, 1918, and the remainder on Aug. 2 from the vehicle tax fund.

"This judgment, brought for street repair work during 1908 and 1909, and at that time declared unfair and illegal, should have been paid out of the judgment account," the superintendent said.

Mayor Thompson was "out" yesterday when an attempt was made to question him regarding wheel tax fund appropriations.

**Women on Hunger Strike  
After Watch Fire Arrests**

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special]—Twelve members of the National Woman's party, including Mrs. Alice Goldthwaite, formerly of Chicago, Mrs. Gertrude Chapman of Winona, Ill., and Miss Elizabeth Huff of Des Moines, Iowa, were sentenced today to five days imprisonment for building suffrage "watch fires" in front of the White House with President Wilson's speeches yesterday. They are now

in the city departments.

"In connection with this I have an idea that is a humdinger. Let us go to these political suckers before they are elected and make them promise to put a pharmacist in the health department.

"And for the love of Mike, don't let us put in one of these professors of pharmacists who doesn't know anything about the small trade. Honestly, some of these university professors are unfit to talk to students as far as the retail business is concerned.

**Must Soon Face Reformers.**

"There is a big election coming this spring and we better get busy on some of the candidates now."

A warning that the drug stores would be the target of the reform element when the saloons were put out of business was also sounded at the meeting. Druggists were cautioned against infractions of federal laws.

The following officers were elected: Charles Friesbeck, president; Samuel Antonow, Leo L. Mrasik, and Jacob Topf, vice presidents; L. M. Light, secretary, and Charles A. Storer, treasurer.

**British Officer Murder  
Affray Stirred London**

The former Kaiser of Germany, his five sons, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and Admiral von Tirpitz were condemned, hanged, drawn, quartered, and damned, and made to kiss the American flag in a playlet presented by members of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago at their annual banquet in the Hotel Sherman last night.

## SENATORS HEAR TALE OF DELAYS IN EAGLE BOATS

Committee Probe Develops Heavy Losses to Government.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The senate naval affairs committee set out today to learn the truth about the hitch in the Eagle boat program in the hands of Henry Ford. It heard a story of delays, expenditures far exceeding original estimates, and inability to fulfill contracts, much along the same lines as that which already has been told of other phases of war work, notably at Hog Island.

Not one of these vessels was in the service of the government up to the time the war closed.

With Admiral D. W. Taylor, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, on the stand, it was disclosed that sixty of the 112 Eagle boats originally contracted for are to be completed at a cost of about \$5,000,000 more than the original estimate, and that the government stands to lose about \$10,000,000 on the projected fifty-two Eagle boats on which the contracts have been canceled.

### Delayed by Frozen River.

If the terms of the plan had been fulfilled about fifty Eagle boats would have been delivered before the signing of the armistice, but as it was none was in service on that date. The government constructed a \$3,500,000 plant for Mr. Ford for the building of Eagle boats on his own land on the Rouge river, near Detroit. Some of this will be salvaged, perhaps 70 or 80 per cent, the committee was told. The frozen river has now frozen up, making it impossible to bring completed Eagle boats from the plant during the winter. The Eagle boat contract, reduced nearly one-half, may be completed next summer. The navy will commission twenty of them; the rest will be held in readiness for the next urgent need.

### Admits Lack of Economy.

Admiral Taylor admitted that there was "a lack of economy and efficiency," which would not be repeated "if we had to do it over again," but insisted that under the circumstances the performance of the Ford company was "satisfactory."

The navy did not seem to be entirely blameless in the matter. The Ford company had to contend with changes in specifications, involving delay. It had no experience in shipbuilding, but was selected to do the work, because the navy could find no one else to do it.

In the course of the hearing Senator Swanson of Virginia, chairman of the committee, announced that Mr. Ford had authorized him to announce that he would return to the government his share, amounting to 58 per cent, of the Ford company's profit, on the Eagle boats. The other 42 per cent goes to the Ford stockholders.

### Useful for "Another War."

Admiral Taylor defended the action of the navy department in deciding to build sixty of the Eagle boats. They would prove very useful against submarines, he said, if they could be built. It was not likely that the submarine would ever be developed to such a degree as to render the Eagle boats useless, he added.

The admiral said the government "could not help" losing money in canceling contracts with the Ford company. The loss to the government would be \$108,000 on each of the fifty-two boats canceled.

The Ford company originally estimated that it would be able to build the Eagle boats for \$275,000 each, but no estimate was made before detailed specifications were available, he said. Now, it is estimated the cost of the boats completed will be \$425,000 each, exclusive of armament, which will add another \$108,000 to the cost of each.

**Don't Sure Thing: U. S. Loses Money.**  
Is it desirable to commission these boats?" Senator Lodge of Massachusetts asked.

"It depends upon the policy decided upon by the navy," answered Admiral Taylor. "We're going to lose money whatever we do."

Admiral Taylor summarized the status of the Eagle boat program when the armistice was signed as follows: Seven had left the Ford works, five were in the water, twenty-one were on the ways, keels had not been laid for the remainder, and fabrications were half done. The contract stipulated that Mr. Ford would use every endeavor to begin delivery within five months after the date it was signed. One boat was to be delivered on August 1st in September, twenty in October, and twenty-five a month thereafter.

### Icebound Eagles.

Of the seven Eagle boats which have left the works three have arrived at New London, Conn.; three are icebound at Quebec, and one is icebound at Oswego. The plant is icebound and the fabricated parts are being hauled cross country to be assembled in New Jersey. Each boat will be able to turn out fifteen boats a month.

"What would happen to a German submarine if she met an Eagle boat?" Senator Poinsett asked.

"The submarine would be in a very bad way," replied the admiral.

"What would happen to the Eagle boat?" asked the senator.

"She would be in a sad way, too, if she got hit in a vital spot," answered Admiral Taylor.

### Chapin Goes to Prison, Despairing Insanity Dodge

New York, Jan. 14.—Charles E. Chapin, former city editor of the New York Evening World, who on Sept. 16 last shot and killed his wife while she was asleep, today pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to state's prison for a term of twenty years to life imprisonment.

A lunacy commission appointed after the murder to determine the editor's mental condition adjudged him sane.

Chapin himself maintained he was sane and expressed a wish to pay the penalty for his crime without trial.

## CHARGE OFFICERS OF N. G. FIRED TO PLACE REGULARS

Congressman Declares  
"Dandies" Put in  
After Fighting.

## FAVOR MONROE DOCTRINE FOR PEACE CLAUSE

Congressmen Discuss the  
Proposal of Tribune for  
Home Security.

(Continued from first page.)

atene committee on foreign relations, endorsed THE TRIBUNE'S proposal instantly.

"We can ask the peace conference to include in the peace treaty a formal recognition of the Monroe Doctrine, and it should be done," he said. "That is to say, if the treaty of peace has anything in it that proposes a program or an outline of a program affecting the Monroe Doctrine in the remotest way, then there should be a specific exception made in the case of the Monroe Doctrine as was done at The Hague."

Senator Borah's reference was to the fact that the United States signed The Hague arbitration treaties of 1899 and 1907 with the following reservation:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States to depart from its traditional policy of not entering upon,

interfering with or entangling itself in the political questions or internal administration of any other nation or territory, and that nothing contained in this convention be so construed as to require the relinquishment by the United States of America, of its traditional policy of non-intervention."

Representative Small, North Carolina, said: "I would not favor any league of nations which did not retain in the United States complete jurisdiction over the Monroe doctrine. I would not be in favor of sharing that jurisdiction with any other nation or nations. I think the United States should also retain complete jurisdiction of immigration and such other questions as directly affect our national existence and integrity."

Representative Cannon of Illinois said: "The Monroe doctrine has been maintained, and will be maintained, in my judgment. This will be true regardless of what is or is not in the proposed treaty stipulations."

Representative King of Illinois said:

"I entirely approve the position taken by THE TRIBUNE. There is need for a strong affirmation of the Monroe doctrine in setting forth the principles in this in any general treaty among the nations."

Myers Would Demand It.

Representative Myers of Montana said: "I would not favor any league of nations which did not retain in the United States complete jurisdiction over the Monroe doctrine. I would not be in favor of sharing that jurisdiction with any other nation or nations. I think the United States should also retain complete jurisdiction of immigration and such other questions as directly affect our national existence and integrity."

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## SECRETS IN FILES OF PACKERS MAY COME OUT TODAY

Senate Inquiry Body to  
Get Facts if Heney  
Is Asked.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—(Special)—Secret correspondence now in the safe of Henry Veedor of Chicago, counsel for the "Big Five" packers, will be disclosed tomorrow, if the senate committee on agriculture decides to ignore the action of the courts and dive into the documents.

The correspondence is that which Francis J. Heney, chief counsel for the federal trade commission in the recent packers' investigation, was on the verge of making public when enjoined by the federal court in Chicago.

Mr. Heney may be compelled to choose tomorrow between being in contempt of the federal court in Chicago or that of the senate agricultural committee. He was on the stand today when discussion of the packers' political activities arose. One of the members of the committee asked Mr. Heney if the packers were accustomed to take part in the election of members of congress.

Got Papers from Vault.

"O, yes," replied Mr. Heney, "certainly they did. We got from the Veedor vault papers that tell all about that. But the federal court at Chicago has enjoined us from giving it right to those papers." Mr. Heney half-smiled, then broke into a smile, and added: "However, if you gentlemen of the committee choose to put me under oath and ask questions, I suppose I would have to answer."

The committeemen laughed and it was tentatively agreed that when the hearing is resumed tomorrow the oath shall be administered and Mr. Heney can answer questions about the correspondence. If he answers the questions he may be in contempt of the federal court, if he does not he will be in contempt of the committee.

Mr. Heney charges that H. M. Borders, attorney for Morris & Co., attempted to bribe an employe of the federal trade commission assigned to watch the Veedor vault. It developed that a "bribe" was actually given in the form of a package containing several bottles of liquor and a box of cigars.

Calls It a Bribe.

"I call that bribery just as much as a bribe," said Mr. Heney. "Mr. Morris [sic] He declared that the purpose of giving the employe the liquor was to get him drunk so that the packers' attorneys could take away the secret correspondence in the Veedor vault."

The committeemen agreed that when the hearing is resumed tomorrow the oath shall be administered and Mr. Heney can answer questions about the correspondence. If he answers the questions he may be in contempt of the federal court, if he does not he will be in contempt of the committee.

Mr. Heney also declared that the packers sought to prevent an investigation. Mr. Veedor, he said, came to Washington to frustrate a threatened investigation while E. N. Hurley, now chairman of the shipping board, was at the head of the trade commission. Mr. Hurley, according to Mr. Heney, assured Mr. Veedor there would be no public investigation, merely "an economic investigation."

"There was no investigation as long as Mr. Hurley remained chairman of the commission, was there?" asked Senator Kenyon of Iowa.

"No, there was not," replied Mr. Heney.

Recalls Taggart Case.

Recalling the fight over the investigation resolution in the house, Mr. Kenyon said the packers contributed \$1,000 to the campaign fund of former Representative Taggart of Kansas and that they claimed Mr. Taggart would vote against the resolution, although as a matter of fact he voted for it when it came up.

The witness said the agriculture department had a "satisfactory packing plant" under control of control that would be brought about if the packers would like to see control of the stockyards in the hands of that department.

Mr. Heney asserted that the big packers had a monopoly of the meat business in the United States, and also controlled the industry in other countries as to be able to manipulate prices at home.

The senate committee is conducting hearings on the Kendrick bill for federal licensing of packing plants and control of cars and other facilities of the industry.

**"HANDSOME JACK" IS HELD.**  
Harry C. Knox, otherwise "Handsome Jack," was held under \$10,000 yesterday by Judge Caverly. He was charged with taking the diamond ring of Mrs. Lenora Caron, widow of the late George Caron, acquaintance with her on the street, buying cocktails for her and taking her to a hotel. At the time he took the ring as security for a loan of \$300. The woman said her husband is in France.

New Shoes for Old

Come and have those worn-out stand-bys transformed into "almost new" shoes. They're new enough for many months more after they're fixed up at Hassel's Repair Shop. Bring them in; we'll do the job while you wait, or telephone Harrison 314 and we'll get them. Then see the big result.

Hassel's  
N. W. Cor. Van Buren and Dearborn,  
Monadnock Block

### PASS MILLION MARK Jewish Relief Fund Keeps on Growing.

THE fund for relief of starving Jews of Europe passed the million dollar mark yesterday. This includes \$170,000 collected by formally organized and approximately \$165,000 from Julius Rosenwald. Mr. Rosenwald's gift automatically increases \$1 for every \$4 collected until he has given \$250,000. The large contributions not previously reported follow:

\$10,000.  
Joint Board of Bakers' union, day's wages of 5,000 workers. \$2,446.23.

Patrons of a west side theater from Jan. 6 to 11. \$2,000.

Marshall Field & Co. \$1,000.

Armour, J. Ogden. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Klein, Mrs. L. Carl.

Mayer, Elias. \$750.

Weiss, S. H. \$600.

Millinery Workers' union, day's wages of 200 workers.

\$500.

Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Anonymous [E. M. J. S.] International Harvester company. Kastor, H. W., & Sons United Brotherhood of Advertising company. Mogieff.

BY GLEN GRISWOLD.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 14.—(Special)—John M. Parker, Progressive leader of the south and food administrator for New Orleans, used a "big stick" in making a keynote speech at the formal organization of the Mississippi Valley association, condemning "bureaucrats and governmental paymasters" which he charged were responsible for the "clubbing" on the middle west by New York for generalizations.

In electing him first president of the new association delegations from thirty-five valley cities promised him support in obtaining a revision of the Washington viewpoint by forceful methods.

He gave the association its slogan, "American goods in American bottoms."

Speech by Merrick.

H. E. Merrick of Chicago, chairman of the organization meeting, reiterated that the plan for "resolving" had passed.

He then called for the adoption of a resolution containing twelve provisions to which the association is pledged.

Copies of the resolution will be sent to all members of congress, government department heads, all commercial associations, and newspapers in the Mississippi valley, and committees will be in Washington frequently or constantly if necessary to make sure that the message is heard.

The resolution indorses or demands as the case may be:

"The readjustment of freight rates, parities, and differentials so that all discrimination against waterway transportation and gulf port shipment shall end."

Develop Idle Resources.

Immediate action by state governments and the nation to develop idle natural resources, particularly roads and waterways, on the largest scale consistent with possibilities of their utility.

Prompt cooperation on the part of government agencies to the end that the flow of export trade through gulf ports be allowed to follow its natural course.

Assignment of adequate bottoms of the first class to gulf ports to give first consideration to the balance between those ports and the markets of the world.

Immediate readjustment of shipping rates between the Mississippi valley and Mexican and Central and South America ports to enable valley industries to compete fairly with foreign competitors in the market.

Complete Waterway Plan.

Completion of the waterway system of the Mississippi valley waterways association program for the improvement of inland waterways and terminal facilities.

Congress and the administration to accept a new viewpoint recognizing the importance of allowing valley trade to follow "natural tendencies of moving north and south."

Passage of legislation and promulgation of a policy that will give the department of commerce the funds and the intent to greatly enlarge the scope of the work done by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Continuation of the expansion of the merchant marine and the immediate revision of shipping laws which have driven the American flag from the seas.

Cooperation on the part of valley shippers in routing all possible traffic north and south instead of east and west through congested ports and by expensive long routes.

The establishment by the federal reserve banks of agencies in foreign countries under existing laws for the stabilization of dollar exchange.

The declaration of free port zones.

All Must Cooperate.

John J. Arnold turned sentiment of the association from one of demanding immediate legislation to give America conditions competitive with those of conviction that labor, agriculture, and capital must accept a mutually helpful program before labor laws are tampered with.

The association decided to begin at once a series of conferences between valley bankers and business men to determine the feasibility of creating a large cooperative foreign bank in which all interested in foreign finance and trade might be interested.

The association will meet in Chicago April 24 during the session of the American foreign trade council.

**Garrity Warns Captains  
He'll Take No Excuses**

Chief of Police Garrity called all police captains to his office yesterday and told them that they would be held responsible for their districts.

"If you are not satisfied with the men under you and want others, let me know," said the chief. "Crime must be suppressed. Let no obstacles stand in your way. Show me special privilege."

The chief said from now on he would consider no excuse for lax police work.

**WILL DISCUSS NEAR EAST RELIEF.**

The ways and means committee of the Associated Press correspondents discuss the question of relief in the near east.

On today at the Hotel La Sale a campaign which begins on Monday, Jan. 27, to raise \$10,000 for the Armenian, Syrians, Persians, and Greeks.

**"A Teaspoonful of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin each night at bedtime has done me a world of good, as I am 62 years old and was getting badly constipated. I had previously taken a lot of salts and pills without real relief." (From a letter to Dr. Caldwell written by Mr. A. Forester, Princess Anne, Md.)**

**Constipation is one of the penalties of age that should never be neglected—Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin that relieves constipation in an easy, natural manner, without griping or strain, and is as positive in its effect as it is mild and gentle in its action.**

**DR. CALDWELL'S  
Syrup Pepsin**

*The Perfect Laxative*

Sold by Druggists Everywhere

50 cts. (16 fl. oz.) \$1.00

A trial bottle can be obtained, free of charge, by writing to Dr. W. E. CALDWELL, 459 WASHINGTON STREET, MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS

## LAKES TO GULF TRADE BOOST NOW UNDER WAY

Business Men at New Or-  
leans Plan Militant  
Campaign.

### OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—Following is the official forecast:  
Indiana—Ohio—Michigan—General fair Wednesday and Thursday, not much change in temperature.  
Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, somewhat warm.

Minnesota and North Dakota—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, with moderate tem-

peratures.

South Dakota—Fair Wednesday and Thurs-

day, somewhat warmer Wednesday in north and west portions.

North Dakota—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, somewhat moderate Thursday.

Montana—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, somewhat warmer Wednesday.

Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, somewhat warmer Wednesday.

Pacific states—Cloudy S.W. Fair

Oklahoma . . . . . 38 44 30 Clear W.

Omaha . . . . . 40 48 28 Clear N.W.

St. Louis . . . . . 34 40 26 Clear N.W.

Minneapolis . . . . . 32 38 24 Fair S.W.

Springfield, Mo. . . . . 34 42 32 Clear N.W.

Williston . . . . . 30 38 12 Fair S.W.

Mountain states—Cloudy S.E.

Boise . . . . . 48 52 22 Cloudy S.E.

Denver . . . . . 30 40 14 Clear S.E.

Boulder . . . . . 30 42 18 Cloudy S.E.

Albuquerque . . . . . 28 34 22 Fair S.E.

Las Vegas . . . . . 34 42 20 Clear S.E.

Phoenix . . . . . 52 62 34 Clear N.W.

San Francisco . . . . . 50 60 32 Cloudy N.E.

Seattle . . . . . 48 58 30 Cloudy N.E.

Portland, Ore. . . . . 48 58 28 Fair N.E.

San Diego . . . . . 52 62 30 Fair N.E.

Honolulu . . . . . 50 60 32 Cloudy N.E.

Walla Walla . . . . . 30 38 20 Cloudy N.E.

Canadian states—Cloudy S.E.

Calgary . . . . . 20 24 0 Fair S.W.

Edmonton . . . . . 22 26 0 Fair S.W.

Victoria . . . . . 24 28 0 Fair S.W.

Medicine Hat . . . . . 45 46 23 Fair S.W.

Winnipeg . . . . . 26 30 18 Fair S.W.

Minneapolis . . . . . 32 34 24 Fair S.W.

Quebec . . . . . 34 40 30 Fair S.W.

Toronto . . . . . 34 38 34 Cloudy N.E.

Montreal . . . . . 34 40 30 Fair S.W.

Winnipeg . . . . . 10 14 0 Fair S.W.

### PLAN BANQUET FOR MEMBERS OF BOARD NO. 18

Arrangements will be completed at a meeting tonight at the South Shore Country Club for a testimonial banquet for the members of the local board No. 18—W. W. Buckley, George W. Boling, and Dr. W. Van Hook.

The affair is being sponsored by soldiers and citizens of the district. "Citizen" John Eberson, who is in charge of the preliminary work, has named tentative committees and mailed invitations to the personnel thereof to attend tonight's meeting. In his letter he pays tribute to the board members.

Impressed with the sterling and unselfishly devoted services of Messrs. Buckley, Boling, and Van Hook, and fully appreciating the great sacrifices made by these gentlemen during their activities as members of our selective service board, the men and women of this district have requested me to look after the detail routine of a banquet which they intend to give to these untiring patriots."

## \$5000 Reward in Cash and No Questions Asked for the return of \$250,000 Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds

The above reward will be paid in cash upon the return to us at any one of our offices mentioned below of twenty-five Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds of \$10,000 each, numbered 23,734 to 23,758 inclusive, and no

## \$2,950,000 RAIL JOBS MEAN WORK SOON FOR MANY

### VENGEANCE

Relative of Executed British Nurse Back After Taking Toll of Huns.



LAWRENCE ROOSEVELT CAVELL.

## \$600,000 BOND FORGER MAY BE INDICTED TODAY

Creditors of Cutter Will Meet; Liabilities May Reach \$750,000.

The indictment of Millard H. Cutter, \$600,000 bond forger, will be asked before the state grand jury today, Joseph L. McNab, attorney for the Chicago Title and Trust company, announced last night.

McNab spent almost the entire day in conference with Clarence S. Darrow, Cutter's attorney, and Assistant State's Attorneys Sullivan, Owen, and Duval. Before he left the state's attorney's office he turned over four forged bonds to be used in evidence. Two were purported to have been issued by Poplar Bluff, Mo., and two by Utter Tailor city, Minn.

**Liabilities May Reach \$750,000.**

In addition to the \$600,000 worth of bogus bonds, Cutters' liabilities may be as high as \$150,000, making a total of \$750,000, officials of the Chicago Title and Trust company declared yesterday. His confession of the forgery has greatly endangered his legitimate business connections. It is believed.

The questioning of two of Cutters' clerks, said to have aided him in the forgery, was again postponed until after the bond dealer is on his way toward trial.

Corporal Cavell has been a member of the Twenty-third Signal Battalion and saw service in the Argonne forest. For eleven days and nights he and several comrades slept in mud and water under a murderous shell fire. Here Cavell, who is barely 19 years, was wounded.

Cavell, after repeated attempts to enlist and each time rejected on account of weight and youth, was finally accepted in October, 1917.

## CITIZENS WILL X-RAY BUDGET OF \$35,000,000

### Efficiency Bureau Told by Aldermen to Investigate.

A conference of members of the city council committee on finance and representatives of various civic organizations will be held in a few days to go over the details of the \$35,000,000 appropriation bill recommended to the council by the committee.

Harris S. Keeler, director of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, warned the committee yesterday that some of the organizations would oppose legislation at Springfield to carry out the provisions of the budget unless they were given an opportunity to pass the budget before the legislature is requested to act.

"You should have been here with the committee for the last seven weeks it spent making up the budget," Ald. John A. Richert, chairman of the committee, told Mr. Keeler.

**Declared He Was Invited.**  
"I was not invited," said Mr. Keeler. "Yes," Ald. Richert said. "The committee did invite you."

Ald. Richert, H. D. Captain, A. J. Fisher, and R. A. Woodburn were appointed a subcommittee to take up the budget with the various organizations.

"We must have a lot of things to find fault with," Mr. Keeler said, "and it is better to thrash these out here than before the legislature. For the present we are against the five year relief program outlined by the committee. We want to look into all phases of this question before we act. I don't believe it was necessary for the city to borrow \$4,000,000 from the banks last year."

## ARMY CAPTAIN, ACCUSED IN TAXI CASE, IS FREED

Capt. Theodore B. Lawrence, U. S. A., who was accused of assaulting Miss Elizabeth Luther, 1853 East Marquette road, while in a Yellow taxicab, was discharged yesterday by Judge William Gemmill in the Court of Domestic Relations.

"I believe the charge against Capt. Lawrence was deliberately fabricated," Judge Gemmill said. "A very grave injustice has been done him. I am convinced that this girl's brother is a common liar and should be run out of town."

According to Miss Luther, she met Capt. Lawrence in a telephone station. She telephoned to the Hotel La Salle, where the captain was living, and asked for "Mr. Lawrence." She said the captain was put on the telephone by mistake. Later she testified under cross-examination that she called the captain up again and made an appointment to meet him and a friend near a downtown department store.

## GIBBS, HE OF SIX WIVES, TOSSES UP SPONGE; "GUILTY"

John Otley Gibbs, the man of six wives, but who now has none, lost faith in womankind yesterday in Judge George Kersten's court when he found Miss Rose A. Lynn, 1457 Racine avenue, his former second wife, ready to prosecute him.

Gibbs entered a plea of guilty to the charge of bigamy. Judge Kersten probably will sentence him to an indefinite term of from one to five years in the penitentiary Friday morning.

However, Gibbs still maintains that he will escape the penitentiary. "When the case comes up on Friday the charge will be switched," he said. "It will be changed to a misdemeanor and I will be put on probation. You know I haven't any more wives; they were all divorced from me. They are all friends of mine, though."

## "TIZ" FOR TIRED AND SORE FEET

Use "Tiz" for puffed-up, burning, aching, calloused feet and corns.

Why go limping around with aching, puffed-up feet—feet so tired, chafed, sore and swollen you can hardly get your shoes on or off? Why don't you get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" from the drug store now and gladden your tortured feet?

"Tiz" makes your feet glow with comfort; takes down swelling and draws the aches and misery right out of them that chafe, smart and burn. "Tiz" instantly stops pain in corns, callouses and bunions. "Tiz" is glorious for tired, aching, sore feet. No more shoe torture—no more foot torture!

Walter Luther Dodge Co., New York.

## HEROES

Chicago Soldiers Who Paid the Price in Battling Huns.



1. Sgt. Loren North, died of wounds.  
2. Private Hugh E. Bradshaw, died of pneumonia.  
3. Private Leonard A. Ingram, gassed.  
4. Private Edwin W. Nelson, died of pneumonia.

## JUDGE STELK TO RULE SOON ON RED CROSS CASES

When the case of Miss Elizabeth A. Channon and Mrs. Mary M. Springer, charged with violating the parking ordinance, was called in the Speeder's court yesterday the defendants did not appear. Judge Stelk announced that he would give a decision Thursday as to whether the city prosecutor's office was legally entitled to take a nonsuit in a case against the wishes of the judge.

John M. Kantor, 100 South Hamlin avenue, a city real estate expert, was fined \$100 and costs by Judge Stelk.

The complainant against Kantor was Policeman Pothack of the west park police, who said that he arrested Kantor on May 31 while he was driving his automobile in Washington boulevard at a speed of fifty miles an hour. The warrant for Kantor was "overlooked" and was recently renewed.

Kantor said he was taking his wife home from St. Joseph's hospital at the time and would have driven faster if he could have done so.

## READY MONEY

Loaned on your Diamonds, Liberty Bonds, Valuables, etc. ANY AMOUNT UP TO \$1,000.

Rates: We will loan money on your valuable and save you money on our low interest rates. We do a high grade business in a large city.

Low as 1% a Month  
10% a Month  
15% a Month  
20% a Month  
25% a Month  
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## CLERGY TO PRAY AND PREACH FOR CHICAGO'S PLAN

75,000 Will Hear Sermons on Nehemiah Drive Sunday.

The Nehemiah drive got a big impetus yesterday. From twenty churches on the north, west, and south sides came enthusiastic responses to Chicago's local committee's proposal to teach Chicago plan next Sunday in the name of Nehemiah and in the name of a more beautiful and convenient and, hence, a better city.

It is calculated that already so many pastors have declared themselves on Chicago plan that the gospel of rebuilding according to brave old Nehemiah will be preached from Chicago pulpits to at least 75,000 persons on Jan. 19. One mall alone brought a dozen acceptances with the inspiring words, "We shall fly the flag from our tower," backed on by the Salvation Army in line.

The Salvation Army issued a general order to its officers to hallelujah for Chicago plan next Sunday, and, as recent reports from the American army in Europe show, it means much when the Salvation Army declares it's with a plan.

That power house of good causes, Englewood Baptist church, will fly the flag, and so will conservative but not less zealous, old Grace Episcopal church.

Rabbi Coffey of Temple Judea is going to preach and pray for Chicago plan at his principal service on Friday night, that being the eve of the Sunday drive, and we may know what else he can do in behalf of "this great and fine campaign."

Last night Walter Moody, one of the chief evangelists of the Chicago plan, went down to St. Paul's on the Midway to give them a preliminary sermon on the plan, and Pastor Jonson of Ebenezer Lutheran church came out flat with the statement that the Chicago plan and Nehemiah day "spring from the most humane and the most divine impulses of wide awake Chicago."

**Colossal Job Provider.**

Pastor McKittrick was decidedly pointed in his indifference, saying that people who could spend twenty billions on war ought not to balk at the few millions for the works of peace, and he emphasized the value of the Chicago plan as a colossal employment provider for returning soldiers.

Pastor Althoff said he was going to jump in to help make next Sunday "a great day in our church and community," and he thought Nehemiah's name had been made to stand for "one of the greatest postwar movements yet inaugurated."

And so it went, and so it goes. All the clergy agree that there has not been a more spontaneous city-wide getting together of Chicago ministers since the great days of the world's fair parliament of religions.

Here are some "testimonials":

### In Perfect Accord.

Charles J. Disney, pastor Joyce Methodist Episcopal church—I am in perfect accord with the Chicago plan commission and will observe in Joyce M. E. church Sunday, Jan. 19, as "Plan of Chicago Day."

L. E. Hague, pastor Fourth Congregational church—I shall be glad to call my people's attention to your plan.

George H. Thomas, pastor St. Paul's church—As to Chicago plan, it is perfect, and I am very much for it, and I realize as a pastor the intimate relation between an attractive outdoors in a great city and the health and joy of the poor as well as the rich.

A. M. Gardner, pastor Bryn Mawr Community church—We will observe plan of Chicago day Jan. 19 in this church and do what we can to promote this excellent movement.

Aubrey S. Moore, Oak Park—I heartily approve of this movement. It will mean a rebirth for Chicago.

Charles Herbert Young, pastor Christ church—We will gladly continue to push the Chicago plan as we have done for a good many years.

The Rev. Perry J. Rice, executive secretary Chicago Christian Missionary society—I shall gladly call the attention of the pastors of the several Christian churches to Chicago plan day.

Smith Thomas Ford, pastor Englewood Baptist church—I believe in Chicago plan because the qualities that uplift a city are the qualities that uplift the church, the home, and the nation.

J. Morrison Thomas, Ph. D., pastor Ravenwood Congregational church; Everybody who has the interest of the city at heart will warm up to Chicago plan.

Charles E. Peterson, minister Granville Avenue Presbyterian church—I promise to you my hearty cooperation in this matter, and will say that I have at all times favored any improvement in the upbuilding of the conditions of the city.

**Gets Substitute to Preach.**

Elouette of the sense of personal obligation which representative clergymen feel in the matter of making Nehemiah day a success is the fact that Pastor Brode of Summit Congregational church, knowing that he would be in the south next Sunday, hustled around and got Dr. Millard of the Church federation to fill his pulpit and preach Chicago Plan or Nehemiah day.

**Ford Contest of Newberry Election Comes Up Friday**

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—Taking up Henry Ford's contest of the election of Truman H. Newberry, Republican, to the senate from Michigan, the state elections committee today decided to invite both parties to appear personally or by counsel on Friday.

**House Committee Favors More Judges in Illinois**

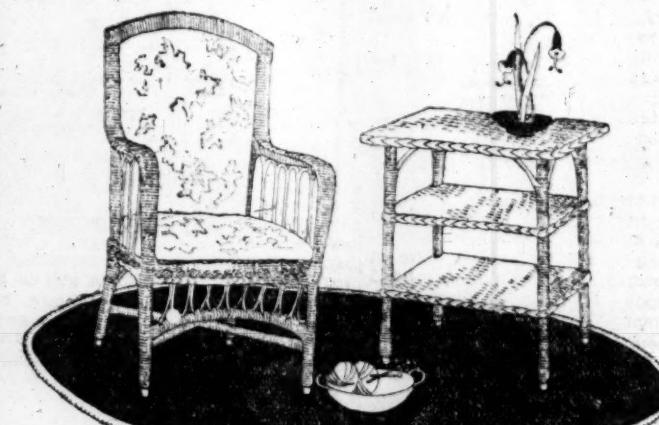
Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The house judiciary committee took favorable action today on the Senate bill providing for two additional judges for the northern district of Illinois.

## SPECIAL SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

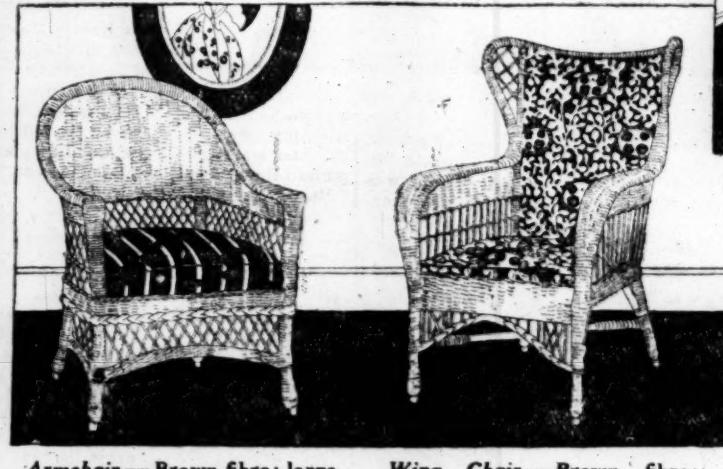
### Reed and Fibre Furniture

Through a fortunate purchase this Furniture was bought at a figure far below normal and it has been priced accordingly.

Anticipating an exceptional response because of the unusual values, we suggest early selection,



Chair — Brown fibre: spring seat and loose cushion; extra good value, \$8.75; Rocker to match, \$8.75.



Armchair — Brown fibre; built to withstand hard usage; a piece of furniture for most any room of the home, \$4.95.

Sewing Rocker — Brown fibre; a necessary adjunct to the home for pleasant sewing, \$3.75.

Eighth Floor, State St.

Wing Chair — Brown fibre; there's a world of comfort in one of them; spring seat and cretonne covering, \$10.50.

Main Floor, Wabash Avenue.

Rockers — Brown fibre; loose spring cushion; upholstered in cretonne; pleasing in appearance as well as comfort, \$12.75; Chair to match, \$12.75.

Table — Brown fibre; stanchly built, with extra shelf for magazines, etc., size 18x24x28 inches, \$5.25.

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**Friend in Need**  
Sally Joy Brown

## SOCIETY and Entertainments

### Last of Kinsolving Musicals Attracts Notable Audience



### Campanini Stages "Gismonda"; and It Seems a Success

BY FREDERICK DONAGHEY.

What is in the gaudy glossary of the opera-house is called a world-premiere was the object of happy activities in the Auditorium last night, when Henri Février's "Gismonda" was given by Miss Campanini and many others. She and Mr. Campanini had collaborated with Mr. Février in fabricating a good opera-show.

Mr. Février has learned, I should say, a great deal about vendible music in the decade since his "Monna Vanna" was news; and "Gismonda" carries more tune to an art than was in the music of the earlier score. If many other-writers with miscellaneous sonatas and operas and such keep remonstrant in your memory, you will hear of "Gismonda" that you have heard this time, and that elsewhere; and you will care not where he has quoted, consciously or not. Mr. Février has quoted with a good ear for pleasant sounds. The opera was liked last night, when the audience was a scrutable and human assemblage, such as is not frequently found in Chicago when an opera is an experiment.

A brief intermezzo, in the second of two acts, was in such high favor that Mr. Campanini, "in the interest of the art," repeated it; there were other items that elicited warm reaction. One was a duet which swelled and surged with apposite melody. The design of the music is "modern" enough—an accompaniment illustrating and commenting on the drama; but this time, when Mr. Février felt a heat, he let it go in, as if he cared no more for his dignity than some mere Massenet or Puccini.

Mrs. James L. Houghteling, of her aunt, Miss Harriet Houghteling, of Winnetka, have gone to Ormond, Fla., to be gone until about March 1. Miss Lella Houghteling is with her aunt, Mrs. Hermonton B. Butler of Winnetka, and with her mother and sister, early in February.

Miss John J. Borland was hostess yesterday at a luncheon for her nieces, Mildred Blair of this city. Thirty Mrs. Farr's old friends were present.

Mrs. Arthur M. Acton and her mother, Mrs. William H. Mitchell of 1200 Lake Shore drive, departed yesterday for California, where they will spend several months.

Mrs. Chauncey McCormick and children of 1519 North State Parkway will depart Sunday for Miami, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. Caswell Alan Sharpe and Mrs. Sharpe's brother, Walter D. Gregory of 64 Bellevue place, will depart today for Pasadena, Cal., to spend the remainder of the winter.

The meeting at the Blackstone hotel next Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at which Mrs. J. Gordon Wilson and Mrs. Arthur Ryerson will speak is for the benefit of the Red Cross, and of course to the American fund for

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# PUBLIC LINKS PLANNED FOR OLD EVANSTON GOLF COURSE

**OWNERS OF LAND  
WILLING TO AID  
UNTIL ITS SALE**

Lack of Building Revival  
Gives Time to Consider  
Permanent Tract.

BY JOE DAVIS.

With the backing of the Commercial association and many leading citizens the proposition to establish a public golf course in Evanston seems assured of ultimate success, but, more, to the immediate point, it appears that unattached golfers of the university suburb will be able to play while the municipal course is being constructed.

The property just mentioned by the old Evanston club is owned mostly by the Northwestern university and the street railway company. While the march of the builder eventually will put it out of commission as a golfing proposition, there is no immediate prospect of a building tidal wave.

**Only Slight Change Needed.**

With a slight change at one hole the course as played over by Evans-ton club members the last few years will be available for the coming season. If plans already approved by William A. Dyche, business manager of the university, are consummated, the old course will be thrown open to the public this coming summer. Mr. Dyche, former player at Evanston, has charge of most of the property and favors establishment of the pub-lic course.

**Stoneham New President.**

Stoneham, said to be the largest subscriber to the purchase price, will be the new president, succeeding H. Mc-Nease. City Magistrate Francis X. Murphy, who has been president since J. McGrath will remain as manager, but will also be vice president and a member of the board of directors. John B. Foster will remain as secretary.

Stoneham, McQuade, and McGraw are given in Hempestdale's formal statement as the purchasers, but it is understood several others are financially interested in the deal.

The new board of directors will consist of Stoneham, McQuade, McGraw, Ross F. Robertson, John Whalen, Horace A. Stoneham, and Leo J. Bundy.

**Heavy Patronage Assured.**

This course would help to relieve the congestion now existing on the public park courses. It is believed that it would make the trip to Evanston if assured they could play without the long waits which keep hundreds of players away from the park courses Saturday's and Sundays, and holidays.

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**\$800 Fees from Visitors.**

"It has been my habit to visit the Winnetka nine hole course on Sunday afternoons," Mr. Rogers said, "and I have found a number of players who come from a distance. We took in over \$800 last year from fees from players living outside Winnetka, and this is a strong indication of the need of more public courses."

**TWO CHICAGO MEN WINNERS IN GOLF**

Pinehurst, N. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Four Chicago golfers appeared in the first round of the championship division of the Advertising Golfers' tournament today. Two still answer roll call tomorrow, the other two falling by the wayside.

M. C. Meigs of Midlothian, former University of Chicago athlete, defeated F. A. Taylor of Dunwoody, 1 up. The luck of the draw brought W. V. O'Brien of Exmoor against F. A. Sperry of Oak Park, and the ninth place winner, 3 and 2, was R. E. Westmoreland, last of the Chicago quartet, who was defeated by A. R. Gardner of Glenview, 3 to 2.

Don M. Parker of Garden City defeated J. H. Clapp of Chevy Chase, the medi-ate, 1 up, while Lou Hamilton of Garden City, who was second in the qualifying round, was eliminated by F. E. Manson of Framingham, 3 to 2.

Summary.

F. E. Manson, Rockport, beat S. V. Carter, Rockport, 4 and 3; E. J. Barber, Eastwood, beat J. D. Montgomery, Toronto, 5 and 4; W. E. L. Smith, beat F. A. Taylor, Dunwoody, 4 up; C. A. Spender, Westland, beat Ralph L. Spotts, Fox Hills, 2 and 1.

A. F. T. Gardner, 1 up, Charles Sherman, West County, beat Millbrook, 4 up; F. O'Brien, Exmoor, beat F. A. Sperry, Oak Park, and 2, R. E. Westmoreland, beat C. G. May, Brookfield, 6 and 5; F. E. Manson, Framingham, beat A. L. Hamilton, 3 up; R. E. Westmoreland, beat Don M. Parker, Garden City, beat John H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, 1 up; Charles Sherman, West County, beat Millbrook, 4 up; F. O'Brien, Exmoor, beat F. A. Sperry, Oak Park, and 2, R. E. Westmoreland, beat C. G. May, Brookfield, 6 and 5; F. E. Manson, Framingham, beat A. L. Hamilton, 3 up; R. E. Westmoreland, beat Don M. Parker, Garden City, beat John H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, 1 up; Charles Sherman, West County, beat Millbrook, 4 up; F. O'Brien, Exmoor, beat F. A. Sperry, Oak Park, and 2, R. E. Westmoreland, beat C. G. May, Brookfield, 6 and 5; F. E. Manson, Framingham, beat A. L. Hamilton, 3 up; R. E. Westmoreland, beat Don M. Parker, Garden City, beat John H. 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Clerk. Must be able to furnish satisfactory references from former employers. Permanent position. Apply to Receiving Clerk, in rear of Tribune Building.

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Address O 203, Tribune.

ASSISTANT CASHIER—EXP.—N.D.C.—West Side wholesale house; city references. Address O 501, Tribune.

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AN experienced night cook; must be ramb and correct; salary \$100 per mon. and meals. Apply with references. Address R 183, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—Competent.

FEINSTELN BRODS. & CO., 512 S. Wells-st.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED ON GENERAL books and in preparation of financial statements; fair salary to start and opportunity for advancement. Address 0 203, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE, in photographic studio, have full charge of all accounts; \$200 per month, over 25 years. Address N 73, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE

at stores and familiar with trial balances; excellent opening for right party. Call 1624, Tribune. Bank 110, between 11th and 43rd.

BOOKKEEPER—COMPETENT—MEDIUM

size business; must give full previous experience, and salary wanted; good position for right man. Address N 120, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT, experienced in general accounting, state accts. experience; salary name last three employees. Address R 210, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE

in photographic studio, have full

charge of all accounts; \$200 per month, over 25 years. Address N 73, Tribune.

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COLLECTOR.

Is a good collector; we are experienced, and salary expected; must furnish surety bond. Address O 540, Tribune.

CORRESPONDENT.

Man for our Lumber and Millwork Dept. We want a man who knows the lumber business well but not necessarily a call or writer. Employment Dept.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

Home-own- and Arlington-st.

EXTENDER—CAPABLE EXPERIENCE

for wholesale grocery. Give experience, and salary. Address O 414, Tribune.

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HAVING DEPT. STORE EXPERIENCE, EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD SALARIES. WIEBOLDT'S,

MILWAUKEE-ST. AT PAULINA ST.

FOLDERS—EXPERIENCED, ATLAS LETTER SERVICE, 34 S. Wells—Franklin 5640.

GRINDERS—EXPERIENCE, H. A. NEWTON, 211 E. 43rd.

LEDGER CLERK—MUSK HAVE REFER-

ENCES—EXPERIENCE, ADDRESS O 250, Tribune.

LUMBER YARD CAN USE MAN WITH

experience in lumber business; character work in and out of office. Address T 148, Tribune.

MAN—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, TO

take charge of our Lumber Department.

We want a man who knows the lumber

business well but not necessarily a call or writer. Employment Dept.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

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FLOOR MANAGER

WE ARE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED

IN THE ONE AND ONLY FLOORING

WE WILL HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE

IN THE POSITION OF FLOOR MANAGER

UNTIL HIS ORGANIZATION IS PRODUC-

TIVE. THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY IN

RAPID GROWING ORGANIZATION WHICH

WILL BE IN LUMBER YARD.

MAN—YOUNG, BRIGHT, CAPABLE

AND AGGRESSIVE, AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES, with good writing, and good knowledge of large concern; state accts. experience, and salary expected. Address N 114, Tribune.

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AND AGGRESSIVE, AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES, with good writing, and good knowledge of large concern; state accts. experience, and salary expected. Address N 114, Tribune.

MAN—TO DO STENO AND BOOKKEEP-

ER—state accts. experience; state accts. and salary expected; also references. Address C 75, Tribune.

PROGRESSIVE ADVERTISING

Agency has opening for an expert bill clerk in the production dept.; refined young man with thorough

knowledge of engraving and electrotype bills and be able to make explicit entries on cost sheets. Good salary and rapid advancement to efficient worker; state your experience, past connections, salary and full particulars. Address N 117, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE MAN—EXPERIENCED IN

live real estate office, local. H. R. D.

VONEY, 153 W. Washington. Franklin 280.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

Stores and Offices

ORDER CLERK,

familiar with china and linens; food op-

erator. Address THE CROSS WELLS

OCT. 17-19 S. Wash-st.

SALES MAN—PERMANENT POSITION

OPEN FOR MEN'S FURNISHINGS

GOOD SALARY, \$150 per month.

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GOOD SALARY, \$150 per month.

SALES MAN—EXPERIENCED IN DRESS

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SALES MAN—EXPERIENCED IN DRESS



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Professions and Trades.

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Applicants must have at least the

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Place a deposit now and we will protect your selection until the desired delivery date.

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Just from the paint shop, Cole 8, 7 pass. tour. sedan, Springfield convertible type. Thoroughly rebuilt, equipped with new tires; looks like new and carries the same warranty as a new car; \$1,600. Your car accepted as part payment.

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